

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25-26, 1971

Established 1887

U.K. Ousting 105 Russians as Spies After a KGB Defector Supplies Data

Shunning Normal Diplomatic Tact, Britain Bluntly Scores Soviet Acts

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Sept. 24 (NYT)—Britain today ordered 90 Soviet representatives to leave this country because of espionage activities and barred 15 more, who are temporarily away from returning.

It was the most drastic diplomatic action in memory, here or elsewhere, against intelligence agents in Soviet missions. The total of 105 amounts to nearly a fifth of the 530 officials in the Soviet Embassy and other offices in Britain.

Along with the extraordinary scale of the British action there came public comments of unusual bluntness. The Foreign Office published the texts of an aide-memoire to the Soviet Union and of two letters.

The aide-memoire, an icy document, called on the Soviet Union to end "operations against the security of this country." It said pointedly that this should happen before preparations begin for the European security conference desired by the Soviet Union.

Soviet espionage has worried British officials for years. The foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, said just two months ago that there had been "a noticeable increase" and that Britain was pressing the matter with the Soviet government.

But the decision to take such sweeping action followed a dramatic coup for British counter-intelligence early this month. A high official of the KGB, the Soviet secret police, got in touch with British agents outside this country and arranged to come to London and defect.

A formal statement by the Foreign Office today said this about the defector: "Further evidence of the scale and nature of Soviet espionage in Britain conducted under the auspices of the Soviet Embassy, trade delegations and other organizations has been provided by



Ivan Ippolitov, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, who was handed aide-memoire.

sources would say nothing more on this point, or on the whereabouts or name or history of the KGB officer.

It was learned tonight that one piece of information brought by the defector was a Soviet plan for infiltration of the Royal Navy. A particular target was the secret naval research establishment at Portland, on the South Coast, from which secrets were stolen between 1955 and 1961 by a spy ring headed by a Soviet agent.

The letters published by the Foreign Office were two from Sir Alec to the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko. Both dealt with Soviet intelligence operations here.

The first was dated Dec. 3, 1970—written, Sir Alec said, at Mr. Gromyko's request after the matter was raised privately with him during a visit to London. The second was dated Aug. 4, 1971. Neither has had any reply.

Sir Alec's letters included language that would have to be called un diplomatic in its directness and even sarcasm.

"I take it," he wrote Mr. Gromyko last month, "that you yourself are fully informed of the scale of Soviet intelligence activities in this country."

"You are no doubt aware that

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

Nixon Says Phase-2 Controls Will Cover Entire Economy

By Don Oberdorfer

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (WP)—President Nixon said last night he planned to establish government-backed controls of unlimited duration over the entire economy as the second phase of his new economic policy.

The controls will concentrate on "major industries," he told the Economic Club of Detroit, but "all of the economy will be covered." He said he would not set a time limit on the new plan because its duration should be determined by its effectiveness.

Mr. Nixon indicated that the government was considering some

form of controls on interest rates for consumer loans, perhaps through the Federal Reserve Board, if interest charges do not come down sufficiently during the present 90-day freeze on wages, prices and rents. The freeze, announced Aug. 15, will expire Nov. 13.

He also said that his 10 percent surcharge on imported goods would not be removed until the United States was assured of a permanent foundation for international trade, including a readjustment of world currency-exchange rates.

Warm Defense of Profits

Answering questions from a 10-man panel of the prestigious Economic Club, Mr. Nixon made a warm defense of profits as the means to economic progress, appearing to hint that he would not recommend controls on profits in his plan for Phase Two.

The President made only a brief opening statement at the dinner here before submitting to a 45-minute question period broadcast by nationwide radio and local television. In the wide-ranging session, Mr. Nixon said:

He does not expect current developments in China to change his travel plans. He did not try to analyze the worldwide speculation about the Communist government there, saying that his travel plans would be announced in due course.

Congress should pass his welfare-reform program before going home for Christmas. A welfare reform plan has passed the House and is now in the Senate Finance Committee.

A Mixed Welcome

It was Mr. Nixon's first visit to Detroit as President and, even though the automobile industry has much to gain from his new economic policy, the welcome here was mixed. More than 1,000 demonstrators for varied causes

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

UN Test Vote On 2 Chinas Won by U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—The United States won a test today on its two-China plan but the vote in the General Assembly appeared to indicate trouble ahead.

The test was on an Albanian move to bar inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of a "dual representation" formula to seat Communist China while permitting the Chinese Nationalists to remain.

The United States won by a vote of 85 to 47 with 15 abstaining. This was a substantial margin by normal UN standards. But, actually, it was unusually close for a procedural question such as placing an item on the Assembly's agenda.

After the vote, U.S. Ambassador George Bush said that he was "tremendously pleased" but he added that "we are not taking anything for granted."

Opposition Indicated An analysis of the roll call and the statements made by some delegates made it clear that many of those who voted for the U.S. item were opponents or potential opponents of the two-China plan.

The mood of the Assembly was reflected in part by the fact that no member asked for a recorded vote on the question of inserting a rival item, backed by Albania and 17 other countries, calling for a "dual representation" formula to seat Communist China while permitting the Chinese Nationalists to remain.

The United States made no effort to have the Assembly reverse a 12-to-9 vote in the Steering Committee Wednesday rejecting a U.S. request for a simultaneous debate on the two rival plans.

The result of today's action was that the Assembly had before it two separate China items—the U.S. and Albanian—and still faced probable skirmishes over priorities on the conflicting resolutions.

Reservations Voiced One of the significant elements in today's vote was the reservations voiced by many after supporting inscription of the U.S. item.

Some countries, supporting the United States on procedure, asserted that this was being done without prejudice to their positions later on when the main issues are put to the vote.

These included Turkey, Argentina, Ecuador, Congo (Kinshasa) and others.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



UN SCORE—Secretary General U Thant (left) and General Assembly President Adam Malik listen attentively as votes are counted on attempt by Albania to block U.S. efforts to keep a seat for Nationalist China.

Air Force Is Still Grounded As China Mystery Continues

By Lee Lescaze

HONG KONG, Sept. 24 (WP)—Military flights in China are still largely halted as the mystery over the abrupt cancellation of Peking's Oct. 1 National Day parade continues.

According to reliable reports, civilian planes resumed flying after a three-day, total aviation stoppage ended last week. But the air force remains almost completely grounded.

The disruption of aviation and the parade cancellations, however, appear to be only symptoms of an internal political crisis. And speculation continues about the problem confronting China's leadership.

It is generally believed that a high-level meeting, probably of the Communist party Politburo,

was held at the time of the initial airplane stoppage—Sept. 13-15.

Most Politburo members have not appeared in public for two weeks. And they had been similarly absent from view during earlier sessions of China's most powerful body. Such sessions have usually been announced only several days after they ended.

Absence of Military

The absence of China's military leadership from public view is particularly striking. Neither the army chief of staff, Huang Yangsheng, nor any of the 10 other military members of the Politburo appeared publicly during the 12 days following Sept. 10. Chiu Hui-tso, a deputy chief of staff and head of the general logistics department, greeted a foreign delegation Wednesday. But other top military men have still not made public appearances.

Many observers believe that the crisis was touched off by a sudden, serious illness suffered by Chairman Mao Tse-tung or his political heir, Vice-Chairman Lin Biao.

No other event, they argue, would have been unforeseen and yet important enough to cause a sudden crisis. This theory has it that Chairman Mao or Mr. Lin was stricken during the Politburo meeting or the meeting was called hastily in reaction to the leader's grave illness.

Chinese diplomats abroad have told reporters that Chairman Mao is not sick and the Foreign Ministry in Peking announced that the National Day parade was canceled as part of a nonemergency, economic reform. However, the unusual absence of Politburo members, the abruptness of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Rightist Youth Slaps Brandt To Protest Against Ostpolitik

BONN, Sept. 24 (NYT)—A rightist radical student slapped Chancellor Willy Brandt today on a street in Munich and shouted: "That is for your policy in the East."

Munich's police chief, Manfred Schreiber, immediately subdued the young man. Arresting officers identified him as Viktor R. Gisko, 22, a member of the neo-Nazi National Democratic party of Germany until he was expelled for smuggling weapons.

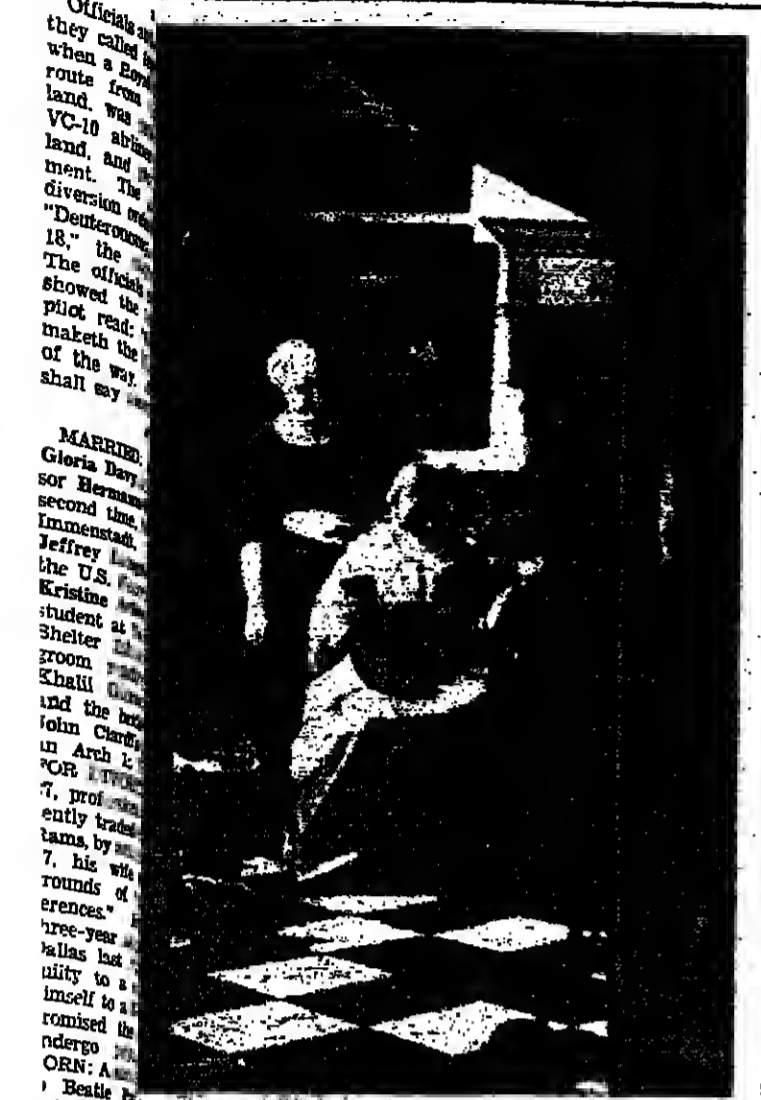
First Such Attack It was the first time that Mr. Brandt had been physically assaulted.

However, he has been subjected to numerous anonymous murder threats, including a bomb threat at the Bonn airport last Saturday. He has a security guard of about 30 plainclothesmen, of whom five or more are on duty at all times. His residence in Bonn is protected by a small detachment of federal border guards.

The slapping recalled an almost identical incident on Nov. 7, 1968, when a leftist German, Bentz Klarsfeld, struck Mr. Brandt's predecessor, Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, while he was on the podium at the Christian Democratic party convention in Berlin. She called him "Nazi" before striking him. Mr. Kiesinger had been a nominal member of the Nazi party for 12 years.

Mrs. Klarsfeld, the wife of a French Jew who had last relatives in Nazi concentration camps, was arrested. But Mr. Kiesinger declined to press charges.

Norway... with many... he alone... Princess... on talking... called... strictly... she said... their... women... and, of... sponsibility...



From Vermeer's "The Love Letter."

Damaged in Frame Rare Vermeer Painting Stolen at Belgian Show

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (AP)—A rare and valuable painting by the 17th-century Dutch artist Vermeer, "The Love Letter," was damaged and stolen last night, the police reported. The work has been valued at \$3 million.

The police said the thief hid out about a centimeter on the side of the painting to get it loose from its frame at the Brussels show. It was taken from a display case at a museum during a festival, Europa, which ended Wednesday night.

The "Love Letter" shows a typical 17th-century Dutch interior and a seated young woman reading a letter to a stand.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Warns Saigon Generals Coup Will Terminate Aid

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (NYT)—The generals who have informed President Nixon that they are planning a coup against President Van Thieu will lead to the termination of American support.

The U.S. officials had said that "stabbing" in the military leaders' backs would be a disaster for the South Vietnamese and that their coup would result in the collapse of the country. They were urged to "stick to the message of security."

Officials who expressed the view did not engage in any printing or table-ponding. Washington's objections to the military leaders' proposal, according to the officials, were understood.

Generals have been told to go on even before the coup would stand still. "They would not stand still," they are told. "They would stand still."

They have now been reminded that they cannot mess around with the country and expect to remain in power. They are told that their decision to stand above the political troubles is a "selfish course." They fully understand what another coup would mean in terms of American support.

Officially, the official American position is that the chances of a coup are slim, even though the military leaders are planning to stand above the political troubles in the next month. Officials do not rule out the possibility of demonstrations of

Change Backed Assessment by sources here indicates that the military leaders, while they still think the government is the final and ultimate authority, are now leaning toward a coup. They feel that a change would have to be made legally.

Sources also said that the coup was, in the main, supported by their present political position. Virtually all of them are where they want to be, and they are not interested in an election, the sources said, is hardly likely to result in a coup. They would want the end of the coup.

It is not to suggest that

Associated Press

PROFIT—Chancellor Willy Brandt, with a glass of good Bavarian beer, right after the slapping incident.

Sen. Harris Announces for the Presidency

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT)—Sen. Fred R. Harris today announced that he would seek the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Oklahoma Democrat made the announcement in a crowded Senate caucus room where John F. Kennedy launched his candidacy in 1960. He told newsmen he was seeking the nomination to "try to turn this country around before it's too late."

In making his announcement, Sen. Harris joined Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, the other announced candidate. Both are given no chance against the front-runners, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Sen.

Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Sen. Harris said that he planned to enter most primaries, but has not decided which. His main hope rests on winning one of the final big primaries, such as those in California or New York.

The Oklahoman said he would not consider the vice-presidency because "as a speaker and writer, I would have more impact."

In response to a question about the economy, Sen. Harris quoted consumer rights advocate Ralph Nader's contention that auto prices are 20 percent higher than necessary because of the monopolistic structure of the auto industry.

He suggested that General Motors be broken up into five companies saying, "If they have competition, prices would come down."

Sen. Harris made the first move toward declaring for the presidency last spring when he announced that he would not run again for the Senate, but would instead explore the prospects for a White House race.

Since that time, he has made campaign-style appearances in 19 states, concentrating most heavily on Florida, New Mexico and California. Three presidential primary states around which his advance strategy has been fashioned.



Sen. Fred E. Harris

U.S. Intelligence Reports

Big Hanoi Force Repairs Ho Trail

SAIGON, Sept. 24 (AP)—U.S. intelligence indicates that Hanoi is diverting a substantial labor force to repair the Ho Chi Minh Trail supply network...

Belgian Coalition Splits, November Elections Slated

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (UPI)—King Baudouin has agreed to dissolve parliament and call general elections Nov. 7...

The dry season is only a month away. As the roads become drier and show evidence of being repaired...

While much attention continued to focus on the air war, the 215,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam remained on a two-week special alert...

The alert is aimed at keeping Americans clear of both Viet Cong attacks and domestic political disturbances during South Vietnam's controversial one-man presidential election campaign ending Oct. 3.

South Vietnam's 115,000-man national police force will also be placed on 100 percent alert tomorrow in anticipation of possible Viet Cong terrorism and massive anti-government demonstrations during the presidential election period...

Province police chiefs and police chiefs of major cities have been ordered to keep a close watch on students, disabled veterans, Buddhists and other dissident political groups.

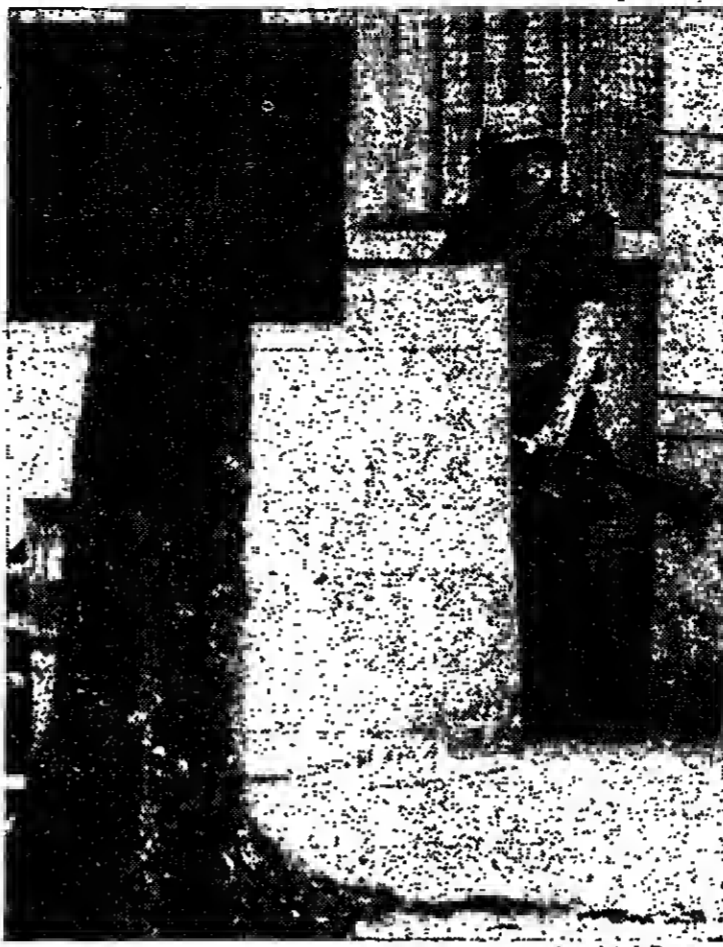
Sources reported that groups of disabled veterans were infiltrating Saigon today in preparation for new demonstrations over the weekend.

In South Vietnam, U.S. tactical fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships wiped out North Vietnamese base camps 40 miles northwest of Saigon and 58 miles south of Da Nang...

Allied communiqués said that 50 Communist troops were killed in the two air attacks and 100 bunkers, a truck and 25 Soviet-made 122-mm rockets were destroyed.

The base northwest of Saigon was believed to be a staging area for a North Vietnamese sapper battalion that attacked the Tay Ninh West base camp of the South Vietnamese Monday, killing 21 Saigon troops and wounding 64...

Since that meeting with the military officers, President Thieu has met separately with several of his generals and some of them have been making it a point to show their lack of interest in his enemy.



Associated Press

ELECTION ALERT—U.S. seaman with flak jacket and helmet guarding entrance to Naval headquarters yesterday in Saigon as part of the general alert that affects all U.S. servicemen in Vietnam until Oct. 4...

U.S. Warns Saigon Generals Any Coup Will Terminate Aid

(Continued from Page 1) The U.S. government has warned Saigon generals that any attempt to stage a coup will result in the termination of all U.S. military and economic aid.

President Thieu has taken a number of steps since the political crisis developed to try to insure the happiness, as well as the loyalty, of his generals...

He also reportedly told the generals at a meeting a month ago that he would step down if his one-man candidacy led to congressional action drastically curtailing American financial support.

Since that meeting with the military officers, President Thieu has met separately with several of his generals and some of them have been making it a point to show their lack of interest in his enemy.

hours, after the meeting with the vice-president.

Earlier this month, Mr. Ky told a group of Western correspondents that he would "destroy" Mr. Thieu and "all of his clique" unless the president called off the Oct. 3 election.

The view at the highest levels in Washington, according to ranking American diplomats, is that President Thieu's misreading of the election is a disaster for American policy...

However, Premier Chou En-lai has carried out his duties undisturbed throughout the last two weeks and there is no indication that his position or his foreign policies are threatened.

A Vermeer Is Stolen In Brussels

(Continued from Page 1) A 17th-century Dutch painting by Johannes Vermeer, titled "The Astronomer," was stolen from a museum in Brussels.

The work was on loan from Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum for the exhibition, titled "Rembrandt and His Time."

An official at the Amsterdam museum said, "It was one of our collection of four Vermeer paintings, the biggest Vermeer collection in the world."

A spokesman for the exhibition here said that the theft was discovered at 9 o'clock this morning.

Four unarmed guards were on duty in the museum during the night. They watched two fully illuminated exhibition halls and were supposed to patrol them continuously, each in a different direction.

The guards said they had seen nothing suspicious and had not even noticed that the painting had been removed.

The police said that they had no clue and that no fingerprints had been found.

The thief let himself be locked inside the building last night. He removed the painting from its panel during the night and took it to a small closet, where he freed the painting from its wooden backing and frame by cutting along its sides.

The oil painting, "Two Pigs Awaiting Slaughter" by Cornelis Saftleven (1697-81), is valued at \$2,000, the police said.

It was screwed to a staircase wall among other paintings and was stolen while the gallery was open to the public between 11:30 a.m. and 1:20 p.m., the police said.

Two guards were on duty at the time.

U.K. Ousts 105 Russians as Spies

(Continued from Page 1)

The total number of Soviet officials on the staff of Soviet diplomatic, commercial and other organizations has now risen to more than 500...

Sir Alec went on to mention a recent attempt to send an intelligence operative here. He said a visa had been sought for B. G. Gushchenko as first secretary in the embassy even though he had been caught here years ago trying to bribe a businessman to obtain secret military equipment details.

"Some Organization" "This is the man whom some Soviet organization has nominated to serve as first secretary at your embassy," Sir Alec said scornfully.

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Mr. Grimzyk's failure to answer Sir Alec's letters was taken very badly in the Foreign Office—doubtless worse than the Russians expected.

But the matter might still have been handled discreetly, in more usual diplomatic ways. The Soviet officials here could have left gradually, and certainly without the Foreign Office publishing all the documents.

The decision to handle it all so bluntly and publicly was seen here tonight as very much reflecting the style of Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Heath believes in confronting issues rather than avoiding them. He likes to "grasp the nettle," as one colleague said.

The timing of the news was accidental, however. The London Evening News had a leak on the KGB detector which it bannered in early editions today.

One large question now is how the Soviet Union will react to this mass expulsion of its officials.

In the past it has strictly reciprocated for any expulsions of its people here, for example expelling a first and second secretary from Moscow last June when two Soviet diplomats were ordered out here for spying.

A report of some kind could be expected now. But it need not come in equivalent terms and in fact could not, because there are so many fewer Britons in Moscow.

However, Premier Chou En-lai has carried out his duties undisturbed throughout the last two weeks and there is no indication that his position or his foreign policies are threatened.

The view here is that the possibilities of Soviet retaliation are limited by one diplomatic fact: The Russians need British agreement to get the European security conference they have wanted for so long going.

The British Embassy staff comprises 40 diplomats and 35 secretaries and aides. There are said to be 20 other British nationals in Moscow, including half a dozen businessmen and about a dozen journalists.

That total of under 100 compares with the 550 Soviet representatives here until today's order.

Of the 550, 146 are in the Soviet Embassy. The others are attached to a large Soviet trade delegation, to the travel agency Intourist, to the airline Aeroflot

Nixon Says Phase-2 Controls Will Cover Entire Economy

(Continued from Page 1) President Nixon announced today that phase-two economic controls will cover the entire U.S. economy.

For Detroit, the President's 10 percent surcharge on imported automobiles and other imported products and his proposed repeal of the 7 percent tax on automobiles are particularly appealing parts of the new economic program.

Nonetheless, the total economic package—including the wage-price-rent freeze—has had only limited effect on Mr. Nixon's popularity here.

Mr. Nixon would lose Michigan to Sen. Edmund Muskie, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Sen. George McGovern, Sen. Edward Kennedy and New York Mayor John Lindsay.

Charles G. Younglove a local official of the United Steel Workers and the only labor leader on the 10-member club panel, brought about the closest thing to a confrontation in the meeting by attacking what he called "huge profits" in the finance industry and the pharmaceutical industry while the wages of workers are frozen.

Mr. Nixon replied that the finance industry was "an easy one to be against" because there are more borrowers than bankers.

and other commercial enterprises.

The Soviet Embassy has been limited to 150 in staff since a Royal Air Force technician, Douglas Britten, pleaded guilty in 1968 to passing security data to the Soviet Union for six years.

But there has been no ceiling on the trade and commercial offices outside the embassy, and they have mushroomed. The staff total was 138 in 1960 and 249 as recently as 1969.

There are now more Soviet officials in Britain than in the United States, if the United Nations delegation is excluded, and more than in any other country.

Since 1960, Britain has demanded the immediate recall of 27 Soviet officials reported to have been found in active espionage operations.

More than 40 visa applications by Soviet officials for posting in London have also been refused since 1960 on the grounds that the applicants were agents.

The Soviet ambassador, Mikhail Smirnov, left in Moscow at the invitation of the Foreign Office to attend a memorial service for a Soviet official who died in London.

The aide-in-command, "inadmissible" let officials here to visit the government's press ring need to deny them visas.

Lists of Soviet officials to be engaged in activities in the 105 per cent. These lists were published. The aid requested to have within two weeks.

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Advertisement for HARRY WINSTON diamonds, featuring a diamond and text: "The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. HARRY WINSTON Each stone is cut in his own workshop..."

PANAM The Home Team advertisement featuring a map of Europe and text: "We'll pick you up and take you home from 30 different cities in Europe. That's direct service from more European cities to the U.S. than the next 3 airlines combined..."

UN Test Vote On 2 Chinas Won by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) The United Nations General Assembly has voted to support the U.S. position on the two Chinas issue.

Some of the abstainers, including Britain and France, also are known to support the seating of Peking alone.

The inscription of the China items on the agenda was the final action scheduled in the 21-year-old controversy until the main debate begins—around mid-October.

Today's test was set up by Albania's vice-minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malle, who demanded that the Assembly reject the Steering Committee's recommendations for inclusion of the U.S. item on the agenda.

Mr. Malle also objected to a U.S.-backed resolution to have the Assembly declare the expulsion of Nationalist China to be an "important question"—meaning that it would require a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Bush told the Assembly that the UN had a tradition of inscribing any serious items and that this tradition "should not be cast out the window."

FAUCHON 25 Place de la Madeleine - Paris advertisement for Bullshot Cocktail Mix.

CHUNN Perfumes advertisement for Unusual Gifts, Gloves, Socks.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR advertisement for Tailored Hong Kong Suits.

WEAT table listing various cities and their corresponding numbers.

High Court Postpones Key Cases

Decision Prompted By Two Resignations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, minus two senior members just two weeks from the opening of its 1971-1972 term, today dropped most of the controversial cases from its scheduled docket of arguments—including the question of the death penalty.

The cases of four men on death row which had been consolidated for argument as the start of the court's working session Oct. 15 were postponed indefinitely. The court opens with formal ceremonies Oct. 4.

Also eliminated from the calendar were cases involving sex discrimination, pollution and a major smog suit filed by 15 states against the nation's automobile manufacturers.

Without Comment

The revised calendar was announced by the seven-member court without comment, but the action was prompted obviously because of the retirement of retiring Justices Hugo L. Black and John M. Harlan.

President Nixon's new appointees probably will not be confirmed by the Senate in time for the first part of the new court term.

The court was scheduled to open its working session with arguments raising the basic question of whether the death sentence constitutes the kind of "cruel and unusual punishment" forbidden by the Eighth Amendment.

A decision has been pending since 1967 and no execution has taken place in the nation since June 2, 1967. There are 653 persons on death rows awaiting the outcome.

Question of Immunity

Also postponed were cases involving the question of immunity of witnesses before grand juries and a challenge by the Sierra Club, which is trying to block a \$35-million commercial resort to California's Sequoia National Forest.

Instead, the court will begin with the case of a man who was killed in New York by transporting forged money. At issue is whether his claim of newly-discovered evidence concerning a promise of immunity by a prosecutor to a government witness provides grounds for a new trial.

This will be followed by arguments involving a New York City doctor's constitutional challenge to the procedure for appointing a selective service board draft classification, and the case of a North Carolina man given a harsher sentence when he was retried for drunk driving.

French Ministers At Burials of 2 Prison Hostages

CLAIRVAUX, France, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Justice Minister René Pleven and Communications Minister Robert Galley today attended the burials of two prison employees who were murdered as inmates' hostages Tuesday. Meanwhile, prison guards demanded the gullotine for the prisoners who committed the murders.

"We demand the death penalty for all murderers committed inside prisons," said Jean Vonderbroeck, chief of prison guards here.

The gullotine has not been used since President Georges Pompidou came to power in 1969. As prison guards throughout France protested their working conditions, prisons lowered flags to half-staff and observed a minute of silence for nurse Nicole Combe, 35, and guard Guy Girardot, 25.

Hijack-Ransom Plan by Woman Foiled in Detroit

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP).—A white American woman who, police believe, wanted to hijack a jetliner to enable two jailed Black Panthers to flee the country was arrested after boarding a plane here today.

Barbara Pliskow, 37, threw away two sticks of dynamite while fleeing from a passenger check on her flight, the police said. She was identified by her father as a radical political activist. She is a former part-time instructor at Wayne State University here.

An American Airlines spokesman said the airline had received from state police a warning of possible trouble on the flight. Sky marshals moved in and ordered passengers off the plane for the search. He said Miss Pliskow shouted, "We will all die" as she was arrested.

Marshals who searched her found a .25-caliber pistol and cordite fuses, the police said. They said Detroit police had information that she planned to threaten to blow up the plane unless two Black Panthers, Michael D. Hill, 26, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Ronald K. Irwin, 19, of Detroit, were freed and allowed to leave the country.

Hill is wanted for the murder of another Black Panther in New York. Irwin was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday after his conviction in the murder of a man in a Detroit commune.



NINE MINUS TWO—The White House has announced the resignation of U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice John M. Harlan. His resignation follows by only six days that of the court's senior member, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, 85. With their retirement, make-up of the highest court in the nation is as follows: (from 3d left, front row) Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, and Associate Justices William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan. Rear row, from left are: Associate Justices Thurgood Marshall; Potter Stewart; Byron R. White and Harry A. Blackmun. The retiring Associate Justices Harlan (left) and Black (2d left) are indicated by labels in front row. The picture was made in 1970.



Rita Hauser, who has been mentioned as a possible appointee for a vacancy on the Supreme Court.

Police Said To Have Slain Attica Rebel

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 24 (UPI).—Two attorneys charged today that one prisoner involved in the Attica riot earlier this month was killed after surrendering to police who stormed the prison.

"At this time we have sufficient corroborating evidence to substantiate that inmate Frank Hicks was deliberately singled out and killed after he had surrendered and been placed in custody," charged Jeffrey Haas and Joshua Roth, who said they represented the National Lawyers Guild.

"Our evidence shows that after the yard was secured, Hicks was singled out by name and separated from the other prisoners, an 'X' was placed on his back and he was led into a cell block by prison guards and troopers. He was never seen alive again," they said in a statement issued to the press.

'Exploit Grievances'

The statement came as Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller said in a speech at the opening of the New York State Bar Association Building in the state capital of Albany that "the tragedy at Attica is another symptom of the deep-seated illness of our society." He added: "There is no escape from facing the sad fact that these problems stem as much from the failures of our society and government as from the actions of those small groups which exploit legitimate grievances."

Continued Resistance Vowed

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 24 (AP).—A statement attributed to leaders of the bloody rebellion at Attica State Prison vowing continued resistance to conditions in the prison was brought out of the prison yesterday. The statement was given to a lawyer by the inmates and they issued it prisoners for release to newsmen. According to the statement, "to expose the vicious political machine that exists in all New York State prisons."

Mishima's Ashes Stolen at Grave

TOKYO, Sept. 24 (WP).—The ashes of novelist Yukio Mishima, who disemboweled himself last year, have been stolen from his grave, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Mishima committed ritual suicide with a samurai sword last November after urging Japanese troops at a Tokyo army center to renounce Japan's constitution and re-enshrine the prewar imperial traditions.

Police said that his widow, Mrs. Yoko Mishima, noticed that his grave had been "tampered with" when she visited Tama Cemetery in western Tokyo on Sept. 20 in preparation for special ceremonies today in honor of ancestral graves.

Nixon 'Very Seriously' Mulls Naming Woman to High Court

By Ken W. Clawson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday that President Nixon is "very seriously" considering nominating a woman to the Supreme Court.

He recalled in an interview that President Nixon has stated that it was his intention to be the first President to nominate a woman to the high court. "The President is serious in that intention," Mr. Mitchell said as he left a meeting with Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and Rep. Gerald Ford, R., Mich., where the two vacancies on the Supreme Court were discussed.

In Detroit last night, Mr. Nixon commented in an address to the city's Economic Club, "I am more interested in the judicial philosophy than I am in what part of the country they come from, whether they are a woman or a man." He also seemed to hint at the serious consideration of Rep. Richard Poff, R., Va., when he said that legislators with great experience in the House or Senate "are always good possibilities."

Mr. Mitchell said he was also aware of growing congressional support for Rep. Poff for a high-court nomination. "Congressman Poff is an outstanding individual," Mr. Mitchell said. "He would be great in any job."

6 to 10 Women Qualified

While Mr. Mitchell would not say flatly that a woman will be named, he said he knows of "between six and 10" women jurists who are qualified for the nomination by virtue of previous Justice Department investigations. In addition, he said, there are other women who may be appropriate nominees who are not currently serving as judges.

The attorney general became the second person close to Mr. Nixon to indicate that the historical moment may be right to place a woman on the high court. The President's wife said Wednesday that she was "talking up" the possibility of giving the court a distaff side.

Yesterday, Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was asked to amplify on Mrs. Nixon's remarks. He said only that "no woman will be ruled out because she is a woman."

Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R., Mich., minority whip, also attended the meeting with Mr. Mitchell and GOP congressional leaders on pending legislation and the Supreme Court vacancies.

Rep. Griffiths Recommended Sen. Griffin has recommended Rep. Barbara Griffiths, D., Mich., and U.S. District Judge Cornelia Kennedy, also of Michigan, for consideration as Supreme Court nominees.

Other women who have been mentioned informally by White House and Justice Department officials include Sylvia Bacon, former assistant U.S. attorney in the District of Columbia; Judge Sarah Hughes of Texas; Judge Shirley M. Ruffledier of California and Patricia Roberts Harris, former dean of the Howard University Law School and ambassador to Luxembourg during the Johnson administration.

Lorna Lockwood, chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, and Susie Sharp, a justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, also have been mentioned.

Speculation on Rita Hauser ATLANTA, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Atlanta Constitution said yesterday that Mr. Nixon is considering appointing 37-year-old Rita Hauser, a New York attorney, to the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Hauser was active in Mr. Nixon's 1968 presidential campaign and was appointed by the

U.S. Spending For Welfare Rises by 27%

Largest Annual Gain In Program's History

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI).—National welfare costs skyrocketed 27 percent last year and relief rolls increased 17 percent, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported yesterday.

John D. Twinn, administrator of HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service, said that welfare costs for the fiscal year that ended June 30 totaled \$15.3 billion and that relief rolls increased to 14.3 million persons.

"These are the biggest annual increases in the history of the program," Mr. Twinn said.

But Mr. Twinn said that the annual increase for the last fiscal year was offset by a decline for three consecutive months in welfare spending and a two-month reduction of welfare rolls.

"It is too early to call these decreases a trend," Mr. Twinn said, "but there is an obvious tightening up in the states."

Cuts by 11 States

Mr. Twinn said that 11 states have cut the level of welfare and recently in fiscal retrenchment moves, reducing the number of persons eligible for aid. They are Alabama, Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York and Washington.

The government's newest welfare report also disclosed a \$2.4-billion annual increase in costs, including \$2.2 billion more in direct payments to persons on welfare and \$1.5 billion in payments for medical care of the needy.

HEW said that welfare costs for the year ending in June 1968, were \$3.9 billion. Since then, costs have increased to \$10.5 billion in 1969 and \$12.9 billion in 1970 before reaching \$15.3 billion this year.

While costs were soaring, the average monthly payment to a welfare client rose from \$47.20 in June, 1970, to \$49.20 in June, 1971, HEW said.

Welfare rolls grew by 2.1 million persons during the same period.

Rigged Without Entry Device in Use in U.S. Bugs Room by Tapping Telephone

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—A breakthrough in electronic listening devices permitting any home or office to be "bugged" and tapped without entering it was disclosed by a wiretap expert at a conference of federal law-enforcement and security investigators here yesterday.

The device can be placed anywhere on a line leading to the phone to be tapped—on telephone poles, in underground cable vaults or in telephone company switching offices miles away. It picks up both telephone calls and conversations in the room where the phone is installed, even when the receiver is on the hook.

This feature, government bugging experts said yesterday, would make it unique. According to Clyde Wallace, a bugging-equipment manufacturer who disclosed the development, the device is already being used by two federal investigative agencies.

Mr. Wallace described the device at a symposium here of the Association of Federal Investigators. Other speakers on the three-day agenda were officials of the Justice Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Treasury Department.

Spokesmen for the FBI and Central Intelligence Agency declined to comment on whether their agencies were the ones included by Mr. Wallace in his speech.

The FBI has primary responsibility for court-approved wire tapping, which is interception of telephone calls, and bugging, which is monitoring of room conversations through electronic devices. The CIA conducts extensive electronic surveillance outside the United States. But it is not supposed to operate domestically unless the matter is related directly to its foreign intelligence work.

After his speech, Mr. Wallace expressed surprise and some dismay that a reporter had been present while he talked. He declined to answer any questions on the new device.

During the speech, however, Mr. Wallace described the device as the first method for simultaneously tapping a phone and bugging the room where it is installed without tampering with the phone or even going near the premises.

In tapping and bugging a phone, he said, the device is

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Obituaries

Billy Gilbert; Sneezed Way to Stardom

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Billy Gilbert, 77, the stage and screen comedian, died yesterday in a convalescent home. He is survived by his wife, the former Lolly McKenzie, an ex-film actress.

Mr. Gilbert was descended from generations of show people and, in fact, was born in a theater—making his appearance in a dressing room of the Hopkins Opera House, in Louisville, Ky. His father, a tenor, and his mother, a dancer, were on tour with the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Assault Is Charged To German Rightist

WELLBURG, West Germany, Sept. 24 (AP).—Adolf von Thadden, chairman of the right-wing National Democratic party, has been accused of beating a young man during a political rally in this Hessian town, the police reported yesterday.

The police said a complaint had been signed by an unidentified young man who suffered a brain concussion on Sept. 9 when he allegedly was struck on the head by Mr. von Thadden.

that was all I ever did. I didn't practice the sneeze or work on it very much. Anybody can sneeze. The secret is suspense, to keep them guessing when it will come.

Mr. Gilbert made some 300 movies, most often as a comedian, but in serious roles in more than a few. The latter included "Safari" in support of Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Madeleine Carroll.

22-Death Crash At Hamburg Laid To Maintenance

BRUNSWICK, West Germany, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—Investigators have established evidence of faulty maintenance in a Munich charter airliner's EAC-111 jet which crashed near Hamburg Sept. 6 killing 22 passengers. The federal civil aeronautics office said here today.

Capt. Max Brandenburg, of the Federal Aviation Authority, said the injection cooling system of the plane's Rolls-Royce engines had been fed kerosene instead of water.

As a result there was severe overheating and burning of metal in the burners, combustion chamber and turbines. The captain said overheating in both engines resulted in a severe loss of thrust, a loss which had a critical effect on the performance of the aircraft.

The British-built airliner, a Pan International charter, bound for Malaga with 121 persons on board, crashed on the Hamburg-Kiel autobahn a few minutes after takeoff from Hamburg airport.

Cigarette Use Rises in U.S. Since Ad Ban

Health Officials Fear Public Opinion Shift

By Stuart Auerbach WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP).—Despite a ban on cigarette advertising on radio and television, Americans smoked more during the first half of 1971 than they did last year.

The total consumption, the American Cancer Society reported Wednesday, is up 10 percent—a surprise to most experts in view of the increasing weight of medical evidence linking smoking with cancer, heart disease and other ailments.

Even more surprising are U.S. Department of Agriculture figures that show that for the first time since 1966, per-capita cigarette use by American adults has increased.

The increase is slight—only four cigarettes a person. But it worried health authorities who had seen a decline in the number of American smokers since the word spread about the U.S. surgeon general's report in 1964 that smoking is bad for health.

Drop of 10 Percent

The percentage of adult American male smokers had dropped 10 percent—from 52 percent—during the last five years. Government statistics show that there are now 29 million adult smokers in the country. And the number of smokers dropped while the adult population grew.

"There has been a notable change in the United States in attitudes and behavior toward cigarettes since 1964," Clifton R. Read of the American Cancer Society told the Second World Conference on Smoking and Health, in London Wednesday.

But his Cancer Society colleague, Irving I. Rimer, looking at the slight increase in smoking this year, worried that the tobacco industry had changed the tide of public opinion.

Nixon Says U.S. Will Announce New Low-Pollution Car Engine

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (Reuters).—President Nixon said last night that the federal government is going to announce in the next few days a new engine which in preliminary tests meets the stiff air-pollution-control standards set by Congress for 1975-76 cars.

The President, speaking to the Detroit Economic Club, did not give any details.

But a spokesman for the government's Environmental Protection Agency said the President was referring to a new so-called stratified-charge engine.

Unlike a conventional spark-ignition engine, which uses a carburetor to deliver the proper air-fuel mixture to the cylinders, the stratified-charge engine features a fuel injection system similar to that used on a diesel.

The engine has been under a study for more than 10 years, and since 1967 by Ford Motor Co. under a contract from the Army Tank Automotive Command. The agency recently obtained one of the engines to test and has been giving glowing reports of its low-emission characteristics.

However, Ford officials repeated last night that the engine cannot be developed for mass production by the 1975-76 deadline.

Israel Bars Visa Extension Sought by Mobster Lansky

TEL AVIV, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The Israeli Interior Ministry announced today that it would not extend the tourist visa of Meyer Lansky, a lawyer for the American gambling figure said that Mr. Lansky would fight the decision.

Attorney Yoram Eroy applied for a supreme court hearing soon after Interior Minister Yosef Burg informed him that Mr. Lansky's application for an extension of his visitor's visa had been refused.

Mr. Lansky, 68, arrived here from Miami in July, 1970, and was granted a one-year visitor's visa. He announced intention of making Israel his home sparked a controversy in the press.

It also posed a delicate problem for the Israeli government. Mr. Lansky, a Polish-born American Jew, based his bid to settle on the prime precept of the Jewish state—the Law of Return.

"If he decides on the latter course, he can stay in the country until the legal proceedings are completed."

Mr. Eroy swiftly made it known that Mr. Lansky intended to fight in court, though in the past he has been known to shun courtrooms.

A federal grand jury in Miami, Fla., has been trying to get Mr. Lansky into court for more than a year to investigate illegal gambling charges against him.

"Mr. Lansky intends to appeal to the supreme court against the ministry decision," Mr. Eroy said. "It has come as a nasty disappointment to Mr. Lansky. He hopes the court will reverse the decision because all he wants to do is live in Israel, as a Jew."

The decision came today with Mr. Burg's official word that Mr. Lansky is no longer welcome to stay here.

Neither Mr. Burg nor his Interior Ministry spokesman, Yitzhak Agassi, would say on what grounds Mr. Lansky had been refused permission to stay in Israel.

But Mr. Agassi said Mr. Burg reached the decision after receiving a report from state attorney Gabriel Bach. He said Mr. Bach last month visited Washington, where the Justice Department gave him access to files on Mr. Lansky.

Two Opinions Open

Mr. Agassi said the decision did not mean that Mr. Lansky would automatically be expelled Monday. "Lansky has two options open to him. He can leave the country before his visa expires Monday or he can contest the decision in court."

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Defeat of Disarmament M Is Embarrassing to Humphrey

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (NYT).—In his most embarrassing setback since returning to the Senate last January, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey found a disinterested Senate rejecting today the major disarmament amendment of the year.

With a bare quorum present, the Senate rejected by a 59-40 vote a Humphrey amendment that would have postponed development and deployment of multiple warheads, known as MIRVs, for strategic missiles. His amendment, which he argued would help promote a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union, would have placed MIRV development and deployment funds in escrow for a year as an American initiative toward slowing the nuclear arms race.

Sen. Humphrey, who has made arms control one of his major interests since returning to the Senate, had not expected to prevail with his amendment. As he said at one point, his purpose was to "engage my colleagues" in an evaluation of the effect of the MIRV program in accelerating the arms race and thus to keep up the pressure on the armed services committees and the administration to re-examine the desirability of placing MIRV warheads on Minuteman missiles.

But he found it difficult to "engage" his colleagues. Throughout his two-hour speech, two or three senators, at most, were on the floor, and they seemed more interested in the documents on their desk than the words of the senator from Minnesota.

Sen. Humphrey agreed earlier this week to a vote today on his amendment at the personal request of Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the majority leader.

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Advertisement for interdean international removals, listing contact numbers for various cities like Paris, Munich, Rome, Stockholm, Vienna, Zurich, London, Montreal, Madrid, and New York.

Advertisement for Executive Secretary, International Company in Neuilly, seeking a German helpful person with sense of responsibility and organization.

Advertisement for Project Manager, Engineering Company in the field of radio communications seeks a person with qualifications in electrical engineering and project implementation.

Advertisement for Bar-Lev Implies U.S. Missiles' Use at Suez Canal, discussing the implications of the Egyptian government's actions.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Advertisement for Fund-Raiser, requiring a resident in Spain for at least two years, with experience in the field with proven good results.

Advertisement for Project Manager, Engineering Company in the field of radio communications seeks a person with qualifications in electrical engineering and project implementation.

Advertisement for AD FOR AGENTS, normally this is not the way this ad should have been written, but probably should have been big and eye catching with all kinds of short snappy statements.

Advertisement for 1971 EXECUTIVE HANDBOOK, a worldwide directory-manual of 270 leading and specialized executive recruiting firms.

Advertisement for Young, dynamic international executive with top management consulting experience, proven record of achievements, high mobility, and highest academic qualifications.

Advertisement for HONEYWELL BULL, seeks for its office in ANGERS an English Professor free for part-time work (about 10 hours per week) for the year 1971-72.

Advertisement for "COMPUTER AND DATA PROCESSING JOBS", This special recruitment section will appear on THURSDAY OCTOBER 7.

Advertisement for CHURCH SERVICE, listing various church services and events in different locations.

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL EXECUTIVE, American, Ph.D., qualified for mature general management of European affiliate of U.S. concern in Germany, Holland, U.K., Finland, Germany, some French.

Advertisement for GROWING INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT FIRM NEEDS TOP SALESMEN, Solid growth research backing, draw, leads and excellent commissions for aggressive contact men with German, Italian or French in addition to English.

Advertisement for TYRES SALES MANAGER, field oriented, Italian (40), single, overseas experience with major tyre manufacturers as sales executive in charge of large area, proven ability in achieving high sales turnover.

Advertisement for AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e, Holy Communion: 8:30, Sunday School: 10:15-11:45, Sunday Service & Eucharist: 10:45.

Advertisement for SUCCESSFUL LARGE CONTRACT SALES EXPERIENCE IN 21 COUNTRIES, Former V.P. and Director with sales and profit responsibility for overseas operations of an engineering and machinery company operating in U.S.A. and abroad.

Advertisement for ADMINISTRATOR, American seeks position in Germany, ACCOUNTING / OFFICE MANAGER with over 12 years experience with U.S. subsidiaries in Europe, fluent German, available on short notice.

Advertisement for DOCTOR OF LAWS, bilingual man, seeks university or other position, Box D-2776, Herald, Paris.

Advertisement for AMERICAN CHURCH, 85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e, Church School: 10:45 a.m., Worship: 11:00 a.m., "SUNDAY SERVICE & EUCHARIST" Dr. Edwin H. Toller, presiding.

U.S. Envoy Says as Helsinki Talks End

SALT Accord Chances 'Not Bad'

By Thomas J. Hamilton

HELSINKI, Sept. 24 (NYT).—The chief United States negotiator indicated today that he sees at least an open chance that the 11-week session here of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will lead to an agreement on defensive missiles by the end of the year.

Asked if he expected an accord with the Soviet Union on antiballistic missiles when the talks resume in Vienna on Nov. 15, Gerard C. Smith, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, replied: "I should think the prospect was not bad."

A U.S. spokesman said after Mr. Smith's departure for Washington that if the Vienna phase showed signs of producing an agreement, the talks would be continued until around Christmas, then resume after a three-week break. The first two weeks after the discussions begin again will show whether this is justified, he added.

The spokesman said but did not reply when he was asked whether the conclusion of an agreement next January or February would meet the deadline fixed in the directive issued May 20 by the U.S. and Soviet governments. This instructed them to concentrate on an agreement this year on antiballistic missiles and to maintain "certain measures" regarding strategic or offensive missiles.

The communiqué did not mention the two agreements concluded during the session. One called for consultation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the event of a nuclear accident, and the other for improved communication, by satellite circuits, between Washington and Moscow in the event of a crisis.

It was understood that the announcement was made only in the two capitals. The U.S. delegation distributed tonight a copy of the White House announcement.

Joint Statement
Mr. Smith's belief that the session was "fruitful" was borne out in the statement he issued jointly with his Soviet counterpart.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semanov.

In the most optimistic communiqué since the talks began here nearly two years ago, they declared that certain areas of "common ground" with respect to a limitation of missiles had developed, and that a "clear understanding was achieved concerning issues to be resolved."

Although the communiqué did not specify the type of missiles on which the "common ground" had been found, it said there had been "detailed consideration of issues relating to an agreement on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems."

In contrast, the communiqué said merely that the delegations "have given consideration to certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms."

This difference in tone, according to reliable sources, reflected the fact that an agreement in principle had been reached on the roles that the ABMs could play in protecting what Washington and Moscow consider the government functions to be preserved at all costs in the event of a nuclear war.

3 Bases Chosen
The United States, according to these sources, selected for protection three Minuteman launching sites in the West and Middle West, at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota, Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana and Whiteman Air Force Base in Missouri, to maintain its "second strike capability."

The Soviet Union, however, chose to defend Moscow itself. In addition to making a choice between the options offered by the U.S. proposal, the Soviet delegation acquired in the U.S. proposal that it should have 100 ABMs for the defense of the capital of its highly centralized government. Agreement was blocked by the Soviet Union's

refusal to agree that the United States needed 300 ABMs for the defense of the three Minuteman sites. However, some sources believe that the basic understanding may permit solution of this problem in Vienna.

No prompt solution of the problem of ABM is forecast. The United States, it was learned, began the session by proposing a cutoff in the installation of both land-based ABMs (the Soviet Union is ahead numerically, about 1500 to 1050) and submarine-based missiles (the United States leads, 668 to about 400).

Since this was unacceptable to the Soviet Union the discussion of an overall ceiling on strategic missiles was revived. It was agreed that these would also include strategic bombers based in the United States—which explains the use in the communiqué of an unaccustomed term, "strategic offensive arms." But a new difficulty developed over Soviet insistence that nuclear-armed carrier planes, of which the Soviet Navy has none, be included of the carrier was near enough to launch a strike against Soviet territory.

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FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

Mexico Picked for Parley
VIENNA, Sept. 24 (UPI).—The International Atomic Energy Agency decided unanimously today to hold its general conference next year in Mexico City.

Joint Statement
Mr. Smith's belief that the session was "fruitful" was borne out in the statement he issued jointly with his Soviet counterpart.

Prime Minister Edward Heath's parliamentary majority, unaffected by the Wilson result, stands at 26 seats in the 630-seat house.

The Gallup Poll, published in the Daily Telegraph, showed the Laborites as retaining their popularity lead over the Conservatives in the past month.

A 19 Per. Lead
Labor now has a 19 percent lead compared with 6.5 percent in August, according to the poll.

It said 54 percent of a representative sample of voters backed the Laborites, 35 percent favored the Conservatives, 8.5 percent supported the small Liberal party and the remaining 2.5 percent were for other groups.

Mr. Heath's popularity was shown on a similar decline while Labor leader Harold Wilson's rating was higher.

Russians Order Pollution Curbs At Lake Baikal

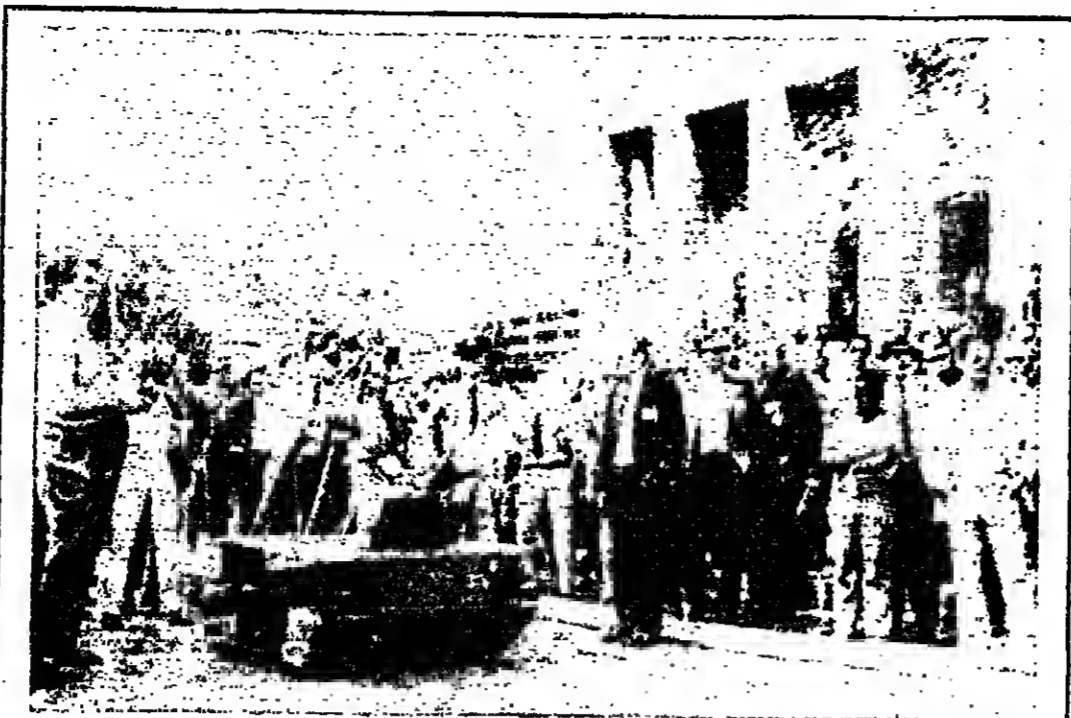
MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Soviet leaders today ordered strict new pollution controls for Lake Baikal, a Siberian lake that contains one-fifth of the world's drinkable water.

A resolution of the Soviet cabinet and the Communist party Central Committee ordered installation of purification equipment for two paper plants, one on the lake's south shore and another on a tributary river.

The decree also imposed restrictions on fishing and timber-cutting along the lake shore, and it banned any floating of timber along tributary rivers to get them to the paper mills.

The decree was a victory for Soviet conservationists led by Prof. Grigory Galzy, the head of the Soviet Limnological Institute, situated on the shores of Lake Baikal. For more than 10 years, Prof. Galzy has carried on a spirited campaign to prevent paper mills from fouling the lake and stripping its watershed.

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FIRE AWAY—A remote controlled fire-fighter called "Firecat" being demonstrated at the international Association of Fire Chiefs in St. Louis. Phil Cummins (left), the inventor, is operating the robot with a radio control unit. Looking like a small tank, the Firecat can travel into areas where man could not survive, pump 1,200 gallons of water a minute, direct its nozzle in almost any direction and switch from a straight stream to a fine mist almost instantly.

Bomb Blast Kills 2 Teen-Agers
British Army in Ulster to Get More Copters, Armored Cars

BELFAST, Sept. 24 (AP).—The British Army tonight called for more armored cars and helicopters to strengthen its forces against Northern Ireland's escalating guerrilla violence.

Gen. Robert Ford, commander of land forces, said at a news conference that he plans to double the number of armored car helicopter units in the embattled province.

Gen. Ford added that his unit plan to increase their firepower to meet increasing numbers of machine-gun attacks from IRA guerrillas.

The British have three armored regiments among their 12,100 troops in the province. Each regiment normally has about 400 men and 40 armored cars.

The toll of Northern Ireland's 10-year-old round of violence reached 110 with the deaths early today of a teen-age couple killed by a petrol-bomb explosion.

The blast wrecked a house in Merion Street in the Lower Falls area of west Belfast, dominated by gunmen of the IRA. Police said that the victims, Rose Curry, 18, and Gerald O'Hare, 17, were wanted as suspected terrorists and may have been killed accidentally while manufacturing a bomb.

The bodies were so badly mutilated that it was hours before they were identified. Neighbors said that the couple had moved into the small house within the last few weeks.

Leftists Want Mexico to Cut U.S. Influence

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (WP).—A group of prominent Mexican leftists has formed a new political movement that aspires to steer Mexico away from its economic dependence on the United States and to challenge the Institutional Revolutionary party that has ruled the country since 1929.

Among the group's members are writers Octavio Paz and Carlos Fuentes; mining leader Manuel Santos; former railroad workers' leader, Demetrio Vallejo, who spent almost 11 years in jail, and student leaders Heberto Castillo and Luis Cabeza de Vaca, both of whom have just completed prison terms for their role in the 1968 student movement.

If there is no name, no party and no explicit platform yet, the group stated at a press conference, it is because the movement's purpose is not to impose another ready-made structure from above, but to form an organization from below that represents the political reality of Mexico.

Mr. Paz, who resigned as ambassador to India when the army crushed the 1968 student movement, said: "The conditions now exist which allow us to act, to make people aware that there can be an alternative to the political monopoly and that the people themselves can determine which this alternative is."

The movement's principal aspirations go much further than the already progressive policies of President Luis Echeverria. It wants nationalization of banks and basic industry and, thus, an end to Mexico's business oligarchy; democracy in the corrupt unions; an educational system that does not favor the privileged; strict control of foreign investment and trade with the world.

Labor Wins By-Election; Gains in Poll

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Conservative were shaken today by a big defeat in a special parliamentary election and a Gallup Poll showing a slump in its public favor.

A voting swing of 11.4 percent to the Labor party was recorded in a special election at Widnes, Lancashire, to fill a vacant seat in the House of Commons.

Lawyer Gordon Oakes held the seat for Labor by polling 29,820 votes for a majority of 12,651 over his only opponent, Conservative David Stanger.

The Labor margin was up from 7,543 recorded in the general election of June, 1970.

"This massive swing against the government's policies of high prices and high unemployment must surely make the Tories stop and think," commented Sir Harry Nicholas, general secretary of the Labor party.

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Brezhnev and Tito Continue Discussions on Communiqué

By James Feron

GRADE, Sept. 24 (NYT).—Soviet and Yugoslav Communist party chief Josip Broz Tito and Yugoslav President Tito unexpectedly used their negotiations to a hunting lodge, 50 miles from Belgrade.

The scheduled hunting trip was canceled because of what was described as a cold suffered by Mr. Breznev. The two leaders adjourned, instead, to Karadjordjevic with their aides, to continue discussions.

Mr. Breznev, for his part, is seeking development of party-to-party relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, both in broad terms and in the level of exchange of technical, economic and other experts.

Preoccupied With China
The Soviet leader, preoccupied with Communist China's expanding influence in the Balkans, and especially in Yugoslavia, would like to know that Yugoslavia remains "on the Soviet side of the barricade," as one observer put it.

Mr. Breznev would feel easier, the Yugoslavs assume, if he were convinced that Belgrade remains within the Socialist camp, meaning closer to Moscow than Peking, even if it continued to stand outside the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet leader has spoken of strengthening party ties in each of his public appearances, at the airport upon arrival, at a dinner in his honor and yesterday in a long address to workers at an electronic plant outside the capital.

It is understood also that the Soviet leader has completed this desire for strengthened party links with talk of expanding economic and technical aid and exchanges of experts.

But some Yugoslavs are wary of an increase of technical and other exchanges because of the possibility that such increased contact will lead to a measure of domestic upheaval.

Decentralization
The internal confusion is largely a product of recent political decentralization in Yugoslavia. This has heightened regional conflicts. It has also cast new doubts on the likelihood of stable leadership once the 79-year-old Marshal Tito leaves the political scene.

Yugoslav leaders are anxious that any succession crisis be handled without interference by Moscow, but some observers acknowledge Moscow's interest in seeing that Yugoslavia remain generally within the Socialist camp.

Sources here say that the current talks between Marshal Tito and Mr. Breznev, which are expected to be concluded tonight or tomorrow morning, will have covered this complex pattern of domestic and bilateral issues.

The Soviet leader also will have discussed Communist China during his talks with President Tito. He acknowledged this the day he arrived, in a brief chat with two Western newsmen.

Yugoslav leaders are anxious that any succession crisis be handled without interference by Moscow, but some observers acknowledge Moscow's interest in seeing that Yugoslavia remain generally within the Socialist camp.

His visit to Belgrade, the first step in a major Soviet diplomatic offensive, was thought to have been inspired in large measure by Communist China's growing influence in the Balkans, and especially by the new links between Peking and Belgrade.

S.F. Couple Balk at Surrendering Their View of Bay to Russians

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 (UPI).—Negotiations remained at a standstill yesterday with the occupants of a penthouse apartment who are holding up the simultaneous opening of a Soviet consulate in San Francisco and a U.S. consulate in Leningrad.

"There has been no change," said Mrs. Michael Myers, who lives with her retired husband on the top floor of an apartment building sought by the Soviet Union to house its consular staff.

Mr. Myers has said he does not want to be "a stinker" about dropping his five-year lease, but he said he must be bought out. "It is much like a condemnation proceeding," he said.

An agreement to sell the building for about \$1 million was worked out by its owner, an estate, and tenants were given eviction notices effective Nov. 15.

But Mr. Myers said he did not want to move. He said it took years to obtain his apartment, with a sweeping view of San Francisco Bay. "Then we went to a lot of trouble to fix the place up and we love it," he said.

At the request of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Mayor Joseph L. Alioto intervened, but was unable to persuade the Myerses to give up their lease. The mayor's office said later the negotiation revolved around the price.

"I've told the mayor's office that we'd be willing to move if they could find something comparable," Mrs. Myers said. "But there just isn't anything comparable."

The Soviet and U.S. governments have agreed on the opening of consulates in San Francisco and Leningrad, but the agreement provides that their openings be simultaneous.

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What's Up in Peking?

The "Bamboo Curtain" shielding China from outside view has never appeared more impenetrable than it has in the last few days. The halted flights, the canceled furloughs, the unprecedented abandonment of the Oct. 1 National Day rally at which traditionally the leadership displays itself: Is Peking bracing for a Soviet nuclear onslaught? Caught in the toils of a coup? Mourning the death of Mao Tse-tung? Our own sense of things is that Mao may well be either dead or dying and that his heirs have not agreed which among them will succeed him, or which of his major policies to sustain. But whatever has happened, the example of the largest country in the world conducting its affairs in total secrecy ought to remind us all of how different the Chinese political style is from our own, the pleasantness of ping-pong notwithstanding, and of how difficult to fathom as well.

It is a reminder all the more apt for being issued in advance of President Nixon's scheduled trip to Peking. And there, of course, is the rub. If anything in current world affairs is more fragile and portentous than Washington's China initiative, it is Peking's "American initiative." It is in the nature of politics anywhere that no foreign question would be so domestically explosive as whether and how to change relations with one's most powerful and longest-

standing foe. The change described by Peking's invitation to Mr. Nixon could have been made only under conditions of political tension. Some would have had to argue that it was necessary, because of Soviet pressure, and safe, because of America's Vietnam-enforced withdrawal from Asia, to approach the United States. Others would have argued that it was neither necessary nor safe and that only increased vigilance and self-reliance could preserve China's security, and its revolutionary image and its interior morale.

The experts are reasonably sure that Mao was part of the dominant faction, including Chou En-lai, which took the American initiative, but they are not at all sure that the Chou faction can stay dominant without Mao, if he is in fact dead or dying.

It is then only prudent to set aside the comforting judgment that Mr. Nixon's invitation to visit China culminated a natural historical process or that it was a flowering of his own personal diplomacy. The invitation may have represented nothing more than a passing coincidence of Mr. Nixon's political needs and openings, and Mao Tse-tung's. If these are anxious moments in the Forbidden City, they can hardly be less so in the White House.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Medina Acquittal

After President Nixon abruptly intervened last April in the case of Lt. William C. Calley Jr., convicted of murdering Vietnamese civilians in My Lai, the Army prosecutor wrote an anguished letter to the President. In it the prosecutor, Capt. Aubrey M. Daniels, said: "You have subjected a judicial system of this country to the criticism that it is subject to political influence. . . . What will be the impact of your decision upon the future trials, particularly those of the military?"

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the impact Capt. Daniels feared is reflected in the astounding acquittal of Lt. Calley's immediate superior, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, of all charges of involvement in the killing of civilians at My Lai.

To be sure, there is no evidence that Capt. Medina participated directly in the mass slaughter of civilians at My Lai, as Lt. Calley unquestionably did. Testimony was fragmentary and inconclusive as to the nature of his involvement in two killing incidents with which he was originally specifically charged. But the court-martial's finding that the company commander had not been aware even hours after the assault was launched that his men were "improperly killing non-combatants" raises questions of the most fundamental character. If there

was no command responsibility in this situation, if Capt. Medina was indeed innocent, then the Army itself stands condemned. An army cannot function unless command authority and responsibility go hand-in-hand.

The Medina acquittal apparently concludes the government's effort to bring to justice the men involved in the immediate combat situation of one of the most shameful episodes in American military history. Of 13 officers and enlisted men originally charged with the killings at My Lai—a handful of those who took part—only Lt. Calley has been convicted; and his life sentence has already been reduced to 20 years by a first-level review officer operating under the shadow of presidential intervention.

That record is no credit to the Army, or to its commander in chief. It casts fresh doubt on the depth of the U.S. commitment to international rules of warfare, especially in light of the Army's harsh treatment of Lt. Col. Anthony Herbert, the much-decorated professional soldier who was railroaded out of a combat command in Vietnam and now faces early retirement because he tried to persuade his superiors that battlefield atrocities could not be ignored.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon Relies on Peking

To be re-elected in 1972, the American President needs to re-establish the economic situation in the United States and get rid of the Vietnam war. Allegedly, the President would have the intention of separating the first of Hanoi's seven points from the rest of the context, and would propose a negotiation on this particular point offering to fix the date of complete American withdrawal. The North Vietnamese have reaffirmed that their seven points are an entity not separately negotiable. But there is another trump in the President's game: China. Mr. Kissinger, during his meeting with Chou En-lai last July in Peking, convinced the latter the U.S. has strongly decided to leave Southeast Asia. Therefore the President can hope that Peking, which wants to accelerate the American pullout from Asia, will recommend that Hanoi accept the forthcoming American propositions.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

The chief in the White House has just announced his intention to give Peking its due—the Security Council seat which rightfully belongs to it as sole representative of China. But that won't put everything on the rails. Mr. Nixon has expressed at the same time his opposition to expelling Taiwan. This is tantamount to squaring the circle inasmuch as Peking has no more intention of supporting the "two Chinas" fiction than that of a separate existence for Taiwan.

—From La Nation (Paris).

China's Dilemma

If Mao's disappearance from the political scene were confirmed, it would have a heavy bearing on a country painfully emerging from the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution. His succession would pose serious problems. The new trend of Chinese diplomacy, notably its rapprochement with the West and its

stiffening toward Moscow, is in itself an authentic revolution that the regime will not digest easily. It would be difficult, after receiving President Nixon with a display of Asian hospitality, to pretend to be the leader of a hard-line Communism and to accuse Soviet deviationists of compromise with American imperialism.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

The evidence for an internal political crisis has been hanging around in the hazy political atmosphere in China ever since the Cultural Revolution ended in the ninth party congress 18 months ago.

It was obvious then that a patched-up political leadership had in turn patched up the political fissures opened up in China by that upheaval. It is fair to deduce that the bitter rivalries aroused in the Cultural Revolution have not finally been calmed.

Leave canceled for troops who are told to stand by for an important announcement, aircraft grounded, international flights altered without explanation, can all be added to reports of increased Russian reinforcement on the border and visits by Soviet leaders to the area, to make some new threat on the border the cause of China's anxiety. Accepting this possibility, nevertheless the question stands: Why cancel the parade? It was held in October 1969, at a time of equal tension on the border. As a demonstration of China's will the annual march-past would surely be essential rather than expendable.

—From the Times (London).

'Peace' in Vietnam

People have seen that despite paying lip-service to the seeking of "peace" in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has in fact taken on-and-out war actions. Its scheme to force the Vietnamese people to submit by means of bombing can never succeed, no matter in the past, present or future.

—From the People's Daily (Peking).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

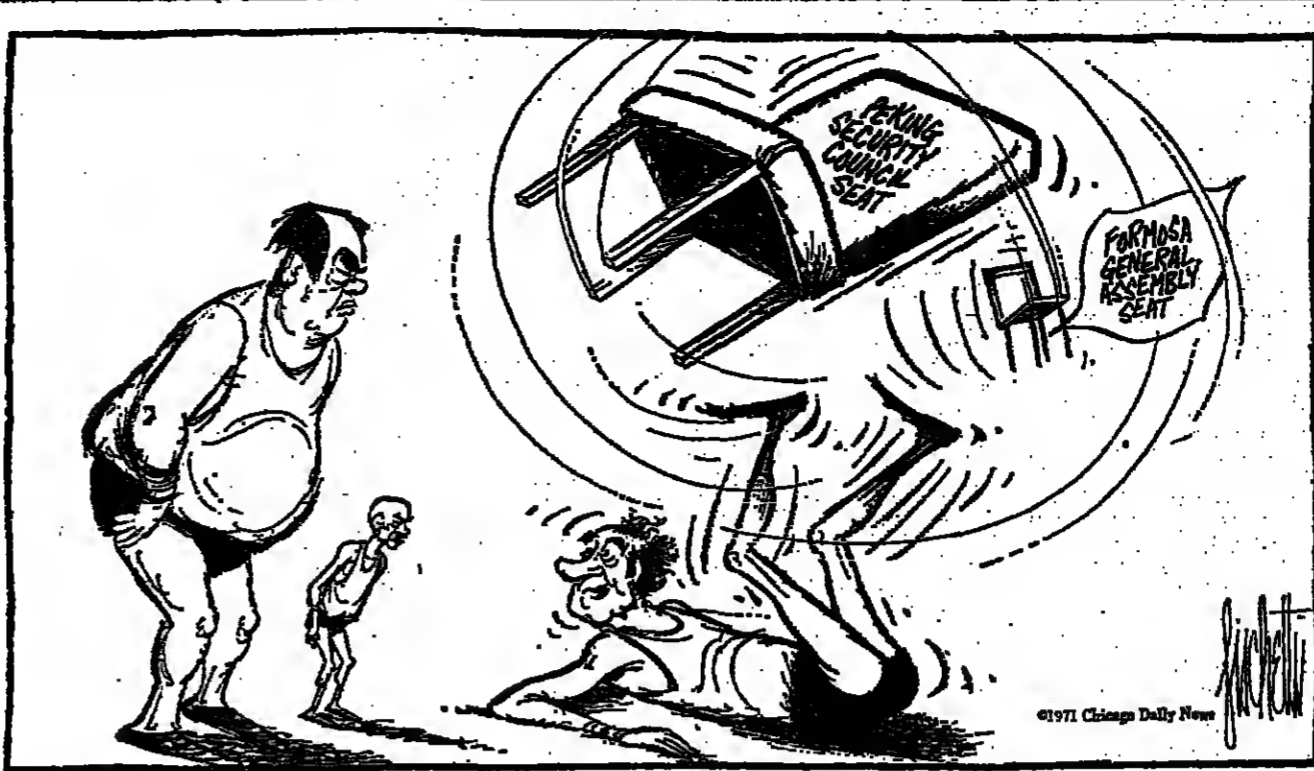
September 25, 1896

PARIS—Large prices are being obtained for rental of windows of houses along the route to be followed by the Tsar and his wife. The smallest place at a window on the fourth floor in the Avenue des Champs-Élysées fetches 100 francs. Whole windows are priced from 200 francs to 250 francs. Near the Russian Embassy the charges for windows are much higher. Certain windows on the Rue de Grenelle are being let for 1,000 francs.

Fifty Years Ago

September 25, 1921

BELFAST—Orange gunmen, who terrorized the Ballymacarrat district last night, sweeping the Catholic areas with their rifles, continued their murderous orgy this morning. Bombing and sniping took place immediately after the curfew ended this morning and a boy was shot in the thigh. Hundreds of gunmen took part in the orgy. An armored car fired broadsides into the side streets, trying to disperse them.



'I Tell You—With You Guys in the Chairs, We'll Have a Sensational Act.'

The Money Men on The Hill

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—As presently organized, the House of Representatives is insufficiently responsive to the urban and social needs of the nation. Its seniority system and committee structure are forces for the status quo and a constant drag on progressive reform. They work more in behalf of the interests and conservative attitudes of rural and small-town Americans than of the interests and opinions of the cities and their suburbs where the majority of Americans live.

The Appropriations Committee is at the center of this maladministration of power. With 55 members—33 Democrats and 22 Republicans—it has only two women

members and one black. Six of the seven senior Democrats are from the rural South. The exception is Brockway's gift to the State Department, Rep. John Rooney. As a result, eight of the 13 subcommittees are chaired by conservatives from Southern and Border states. The effects of this regional distortion on national policy are far-reaching.

How It's Spent

Congress enacts programs and the President signs them into law, but it is the Appropriations Committee which determines how much money is actually going to be spent. In the House, each appropriations subcommittee has

eight or ten members. Since the full committee usually follows the recommendation of the subcommittee, which in turn tends to follow the lead of its chairman, these 13 subcommittee chairmen have substantial power. They are the money men. Presidents, top officials, and other congressmen lobby them for favors and support.

Stories of the arbitrariness of these appropriations subcommittee chairmen are part of the legend of the House. President Kennedy entertained Rep. Rooney in Palm Beach in a largely unsuccessful effort to persuade Rooney to provide adequate entertainment and expense allow-

ances for American ambassadors overseas. Rep. William W. Wadsworth of Kentucky has for years held up funds for building a subway in the District of Columbia and refuses even to grant interviews to the Washington newspapers. Rep. Otto Passman of Louisiana has made himself a byword for his opposition to foreign aid, while the late Albert Thomas of Texas was for years the scourge of the public housing program.

Cannon's Reign

Until his death at 85 in 1944, Clarence Cannon of Missouri was chairman of House Appropriations for nearly a quarter-century. As his fellow Missourian Richard Bolling once wrote, the grumpy Cannon "brought to his job the air of a man smelling a rotten egg."

Carl Albert, the present Speaker of the House, has told of a time he incurred Cannon's displeasure. Cannon retaliated by eliminating money for six projects that were to be built in Albert's district.

"Fortunately for me, Senator Kerr of Oklahoma was on the Senate Appropriations Committee. I appealed to him and he held up the bill completely until Cannon relented. Otherwise, I don't know what I would have done," Albert recalled later.

Rep. George Mahon, the tall, friendly Texan who replaced Cannon, is far less authoritarian and a natural conciliator, but he, too, is a firm fiscal conservative.

Still chairman of the defense appropriations subcommittee as well as the full committee, Mahon believes the nation has no choice except to maintain a high level of military spending. He frankly advocates holding down expenditure on social programs and urges the earliest possible return to a balanced budget.

"I know we have unmet social needs," he remarked the other day.

"I am not opposed to spending more money in the ghettoes and for education and health and cleaning up the Potomac and so on, but we can't spend money we don't have. We ought not to spend money unless we have it in hand or we have it in sight."

But what is an essential program? On Wednesday, the House approved a money bill providing \$52 million for the Bureau of Reclamation and \$1.4 billion for the rivers and harbors projects of the Army Corps of Engineers. A congressman from a big-city slum might well think there are more urgent human needs than opening up the Yazoo backwater or channeling the Tombigbee River.

Wary of fighting for social programs only to see them, once enacted, undercut by conservative money men, professional liberals sometimes dream of returning to the arrangement which once existed in the House. For many years, major legislative committees had the authority to appropriate money for the programs which they authorized. It was in connection with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1920, which set up the Budget Bureau, that all power to appropriate money was concentrated in this one committee.

Nothing would more invigorate the House than the consolidation of the existing 20 committees into nine or 10, each with the power to appropriate money for its own programs. But conservatives who frankly like the idea of having two chances to defeat a program once in the Legislative Committee and then in the Appropriations Committee—can be counted upon to resist this idea even more vigorously than they have fought reform of the Rules Committee.

Beyond the Bankers

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—"What is at stake is not just money but the West's whole postwar achievement—the system of international security, trade and economic growth." That is one unchangeable Englishman's view of the monetary crisis as the bankers and treasury men of the world meet in Washington to seek a way out.

Many serious men, on both sides of the Atlantic, now think the crisis has to be seen in such broad terms. In fact they believe the danger in the situation arises precisely from a failure of that perspective on the part of the American government.

This is not said by people who like to bait the United States or who are unaware of other countries' share in creating the monetary problem. But Washington forced the crisis, and in the negotiations to solve it Washington exerts the greatest power and therefore bears the largest responsibility.

Tactics Queried

What gives concern is the state of mind indicated by the tactics of American negotiators so far. To call the tactics aggressive is to understate what European financial men feel about them. From President Nixon's original self-righteous rhetoric about foreign and "speculators" doing in the dollar to Secretary of the Treasury Connally's gauche arrogance at the recent London monetary meeting, American leaders have behaved like sophomoric radicals announcing non-negotiable demands.

The declared target of American policy is a turnaround of \$13 billion a year in the annual U.S. balance of trade—at the expense of everyone else. A fervent pro-American financier in London privately characterizes that figure as "fantastic nonsense... mad... disruptive... disastrous."

The point is that it would take the most drastic changes in world trading patterns to prevent about such a shift in the dollar flow. But the dollar problem is not primarily one of trade as the rest of the world sees it; the strain has come from vast war expenditures and capital investment abroad.

One mistake the Nixon administration may be making is overestimating its bargaining strength. There are signs of that in connection with the 10 percent import surcharge imposed in violation of agreed international rules. There seems to be an assumption that other countries, especially Japan, will find the surcharge so painful that they will have to come to terms.

But Japan is not so dependent on trade as we may think: Exports are just 15 percent of her fast-rising Gross National Product. And Japan is skillful and flexible enough so that she may well be able to reorient her trade and wait out the surcharge.

The longer the surcharge stays on, the more likely elements in American industry and labor are to acquire a vested interest in its continuance. And from that premise some experts foresee a grim scenario.

At home, the slide toward protectionism is not likely to stop with these first moves—especially if, as seems likely, an unsettled world financial situation leaves the dollar still in

trouble. The inward-looking mood will intensify, the urge to reduce our part in international security arrangements become irresistible. We shall be on our way to a Fortress America psychology.

Abroad, other countries will inevitably begin to retaliate: Why should they allow the United States to use tax credits for a buy-American policy in capital goods, for example, without re-responding in kind? Any signs of accelerating American disengagement will start to unravel security as well as trade arrangements. The German fears of being abandoned by the United States will grow, as will the Japanese temptation to become a nuclear power.

American Interest

Without looking into that dark distance, we can see at least this much: time is not necessarily on the side of the United States in the monetary crisis. We have as great an interest as the Europeans and the Japanese in reaching an agreement soon, before patterns of conflict become fixed.

The Nixon administration makes no secret of using shock tactics, of following a high-stak policy. But does it really under-

stand how large the risk is—the risk for American interests that depend on a seamless web of international confidence?

There is an optimistic view that American bluster in the monetary game represents, apart from John Connally's style, a necessary phase of history. The argument is that as we move from American hegemony in financial matters to a situation of more balanced power, the United States suddenly finds itself having to negotiate—and the tough posture just shows that we are negotiating.

But there is another theory. It is that, in the American administration, the monetary crisis is being handled by men insufficiently sensitive to its larger implications.

Harold Lever, a Treasury minister in the recent Labor government who is deeply sympathetic to the United States, remarked the other day that "you don't have to put the whole world's monetary and trading system at risk to show that you mean business." He added: "You can't look at money and trade apart from diplomacy and politics."

In other words, this war is too important to leave to the generals of finance.

Letters

A Plea for Compassion

I am an American living in Europe who is proud of his country. I am shocked, however, by a growing paucity of human compassion and the automatic use of guns to solve our problems in the States. The tragedies at Attica, San Quentin, Kent State, Orangeburg and Jackson State underscore a central theme of Charles Reich's book, "The Greening of America." Mr. Reich says: "A society is mad when its actions are no longer guided by what will make men healthier and happier, when its power is no longer in the service of life. It is this fact that stands back of the fury and rebellion of youth."

The truth of this statement is revealed sadly but poignantly in the San Quentin and Attica uprisings. The transparent and quick rationalism for the use of force combined with an indifference to move on whatever grounds to avoid slaughter indicates again how America suffers still from the frontier psychology of "light it out and too bad for the losers."

Tom Wicker tried to define the underlying human pathos and unhealthy conditions that caused tragedy at San Quentin. For his efforts, he received the simplistic replies, "what about the hostages," and a stream of character-degrading mail. It appears more profitable and proper in the States to pre-analyze how to avoid a product failure, rather than how to avoid a menacing social problem or eruption resulting sometimes in senseless killing.

FRANK M. THOMAS, Wassenaar, Holland.

The 'Perils of Force'

Regarding the "Perils of Force" (Sept. 20) editorial from the NYT, it would seem to any of us uninformed readers that certain-

ly the easiest method of solving problems is in retrospect. It takes only average intelligence to look back on any situation and identify the flaws and chart a better course.

All Americans are appalled and ashamed at what happened at Attica prison. Most of us, even in other parts of the world, listened to our radios with intense interest and concern until the horrible drama was finished. However, there are at least three things that should be kept in proper focus and perspective in considering the right and wrong in how the impasse was finally solved: (1) It was not the guards or the prison authorities, but the prisoners who created the situation; (2) For various crimes these men had forfeited their rights as free citizens; (3) Many of them were desperate men with little or nothing to lose and therefore were unreasonable in their demands.

The loss of life was lamentable but not unforgivable. We read and continue to read columnists who decry what happened and say that it should have been different and yet we are waiting to read someone who will tell us exactly how. Tom Wicker, who was present and serving as one of the arbitrators, found no solution and went away criticizing the authorities. What was the "sensible alternative?"

EVERETT STENHOUSE, Athens.

Mr. Wicker's articles reach the *ultima Thule* of dishonest and irresponsible journalism. It amazes me that The New York Times, prone as it is to espouse the cause of the blacks with its propaganda and slanted stories with reference thereto, should have permitted such journalistic refuse to pass the editor's desk.

WILLIAM B. BEHANK, Paris.

The Arab Rhetoric And Real

By Joseph Al

AMMAN, Jordan—The Washington has 600 inhabitants, and at police.

In Israel, in contrast, population of the Jordanian West Bank is 1,800,000 but only 1,000 uniform, including so well as policemen, now huge administered territory more peaceful than on of Columbia.

The figures are starkly consider the acres of and tens of thousands of inches of fervid prose been devoted to romances of the alleged roads led by al-Fatah and other comprising the Arab movement. After all, target of Yasser Arafat, Arab population of the Jordan River that holds.

Yet this supposed war is being kept under total control by about the number of men remaining on the streets of Washington.

Furthermore, this has real state of affairs at the middle of 1968—or half a year after the war was first proclaimed.

The failure of the fedayeen has nothing to do with the crushing of the here in troubled Jordan courageous young King. The fedayeen were g Israels immeasurably than the money war: have given his police, for years on King Hussein and the Army first moved ago.

As to what they were doing, the men of the 27, Arafat and his simply, trying to the whole country of They had abandoned tense of threats again. They were far from border; but they were control of Amman, except outskirts of the city.

"For close to three years Hussein had made repeated attempts to reach an accord with Arafat and his fedayeen. This was quite a feat, because the King was start a fight among Arafat, one may be sure, because the King did not move until his army, luteily united.

The arrogance of the fedayeen were it that united the Jordan Arafat and the other already expected the King to London when the Amman began.

Repeated Defeat

The fedayeen were hands down. They defeated again and a succession of other. And they have now been from Jordan.

In the aftermath, it is clear that the fedayeen met was and still is a ter than a profane racket. The troops plenty of genuine Arab and politics-obsessed it winners. But the few always avoided battle. They were taking in hand a succession of various Arab states to Amman shops.

The tenuous but authority of Arafat, in fact to derive from the judicial control that he, over the main bank asset moreover, the com these banks amount: a-month raids across border by parties of boys, who were invariably up by the Israeli police.

So the question rises: masters most, rhetorically? For the supposed fedayeen by King Hussein causing the most losses money in every battle. Yet the fedayeen moved at any time did any of for the Arab cause claimed by Arafat and like him.

Handwritten note in Arabic script: "البيان في 25/9/71"

PARIS THEATER

Pinter's Pinteresque 'Old Times'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT).—Harold Pinter's "Old Times"—his first full-length play in several years—is at the Théâtre Montparnasse in French translation as "C'était hier." Eric Kahne's exciting adaptation has not only preserved all there is of the original, but also caught with surprising accuracy its brooding mood and exchanges of British understatement. The Parisian premiere was hotly applauded and the public curiosity about "Old Times" is such that the box-office reports a large advance sale. Pinter's latest is Pinteresque to the very frontier of caricature, he dramatist making a show of his well-known and admired technique, but little else. It is less a good play than it is a good idea for a play. The author has sketched his outline and demonstrates, often ingeniously, how he will manipulate his selected situations by shifting the spotlight from one character to another to achieve three portraits in the round. The result reminds one of the farewell recitals of the celebrated virtuoso De Pachman, who effectively inserted a series of dramatic pauses into his playing of Chopin. These held his audiences rapt, but by the end of his career his concerts had become long dramatic pauses disturbed occasionally by a sound-riding of the keyboard. Similarly, "C'était hier" is an evening of pregnant silences broken now and then by some spoken dialogue.

A married woman invites a former girl friend whom she has not seen in many years to spend a weekend with her and her husband at their seaside residence. The two women chat of the old days when they were girls together in London. The husband, perhaps feeling excluded, suddenly claims that he has met the guest before and that they even had an innocent flirtation in the long ago. She denies this, but he insists. Whether or not his recollection is erroneous is of no consequence, for all that is rosemary now.

Pinter succeeds in evoking the twilight melancholy as the three look back on their pasts, each of them discovering something different in their nostalgic reverie. One seeks to read between the lines, but between the lines there are only wide-open spaces. We have here a specimen of the dramaturgical trompe l'oeil.



Karel Appel's "Looking Over the World."

London Art Galleries

Thetis Blacker, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W. 3 to Oct. 2.

Catalogued as batik paintings, which technically they are, Thetis Blacker's latest magnificent hangings bear a very remote relationship indeed to the craft so popular in the 1920s. Having first studied pre-Columbian textile printing in South America, these fabric printings at Chelsea School of Art, last year she went on a Churchill fellowship to Java, Bali, Thailand and India to study printing and dyeing.

Combining the South American and Oriental techniques with her own research, Thetis Blacker has evolved a way of producing batik paintings on a vast scale, inventing a mythology to suit her own tastes. These works are colored and textured in an extraordinary manner, and a whole comatose world is in the eye of a phoenix there is a ring; in the ring there is a sea; in the sea there swims a fish; and in the fish's mouth is held an orb reflection of our world.

Liu Kuo-sung, Hugh M. Moss Ltd., 12 Bruton St. London W1 to Oct. 2.

Liu is trained in the traditions of East and West, using inks and paints on rice papers, sometimes applied with brush in the manner of Chinese calligraphy, sometimes with a spray gun in the manner of a hard-edge abstractionist. In many of his paintings he incor-

porates a sphere, which could be the earth or the moon (one of his best works is entitled "Which Is Earth?"). The fault I have to find with these "sphere" paintings is that they are always set in the vertical center of the painting, which is contrary to the canon of asymmetry of Chinese art, and makes for boring compositions. The works are, however, beautifully displayed in this specialist gallery, and some succeed very ably in bridging the gap between Eastern and Western art.

Ginés Farrá (1898-1960), Crane Kaiman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW 3, to Oct. 9.

"God knows," said Ginés Farrá, "I am not an easy painter, but he is a great painter." Some of the works in this first retrospective in England bear out Ginés' point about this Spanish-born artist, member of the Ecole de Paris. Particularly notable are works from the early 1930s ("The Red House") and the mid-1950s. In this latter group are some apparently simple landscapes—"Early Morning Green Gray," "Landscape With Canal" and "The Lake."

Karel Appel, London Arts Gallery, 22 New Bond Street, London W1, to Oct. 23.

"My paint tube is like a rocket which describes its own space," Appel is on record as saying. Sir Herbert Read perhaps phrased it more intellectually: "His control of design is as instinctive as a child's." It is the immediacy of effect and the brilliance of color which strike one about the 15 new paintings currently on show in London. He has reverted to oil from acrylic, a move very much to the improvement of his expression; for the oils have a richness and depth which one can never achieve with the plastic material.

Edoardo Paolozzi, The Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW 1, to Oct. 31.

"By far the greater number of these are from the collection of the artist himself," says the catalogue foreword. In one of the press handouts occurs the phrase: "Paolozzi's art is based on the idea of collecting." So that in effect, some of the best rooms in the already overfull Tate Gallery are taken over with the collection of a collector's collection, "Bunk!" was the title of Paolozzi's influential lecture to the Independent Group in 1952. "Bunk!" would be an excellent title for the current collection at the Tate.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

ART IN PARIS

A View of 18th-Century Venice

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT).—In 18th-century Venice the carnival lasted six months of the year and everybody who was, or who aspired to be anybody had his mask and wore it in the streets and the places of social gathering. Each year the doge stepped into his gold and crimson stage property named the "Buccontaur," and, surrounded by hundreds of befitting gondoliers, went out to the Adriatic. There he cast a gold ring into the water signifying his betrothal to the sea ("One cannot be sure that the bride is consenting," Voltaire observed). On other occasions, borne along with several other dignitaries in a pulpis set on the shoulders of a team of sturdy men, he threw coin to the scurrying populace while gondoliers with heavy poles wacked a path for him through the throng (there is a Guardi painting in the exhibition at the Orangerie in Paris that depicts this scene).



Piranesi print from the Orangerie exhibition.

Venice was then a theatrical vamp, aware perhaps of her incipient wrinkles, but dazzling still and dazzled too by her own beauty. It is no doubt because of this huge narcissism and the force of unreality surrounding it—the unreality of stone on water, the unreality of selfhood that sent a whole society masked into the streets during half the year—that Venetian art of the 18th century, despite its high competence and frequent brilliance, is devoid of any sort of contrast with the dominant view of society.

Light, mundanely witty, luminous and chic, imbued with the theatricality of power, it stepped nimbly on all the right squares and knew just what was not done and what must not be said.

Tiepolo

See how the pretty ladies raise their faces to the light, and how the dancer spreads her splendid gown to catch the glances of the crowd! How the spectators gawk and the old men with their masks crutch and peer like the elders ready to spring out at Susannah! Lovely lady! Fine gentlemen! Silly old men! This is Gian Domenico Tiepolo's "Mimuet" from the Louvre. The light is delicious, the variety and grace of movement and the coherence of the whole brilliant. Canaletto's views of Venice are a mirror to the city. Almost how neat his perspectives and transparently northern his light. How all his lines race to their appointed place on the horizon with human figures poised on their unmoving, like mimics and crotchets on a score. Everything in its place. Canaletto is precise and correct, an aid to memory.

Guardi

Francesco Guardi, his junior by 15 years, is much more taken with movement and he eloquent-

ly conveys the energy and turbulence of state occasions and the daily hubbub of the great thoroughfares (compare his electric view of the Rialto to that, so said, of Canaletto). His perspective is less rigid and he points up movement by an intelligent use of highlights and, sometimes, by the dynamics of comma-like curves. These sharp flecks of movement give his Venetian views their characteristic atmosphere of high-strung urgency in a well-ordered setting. The fundamental lightness of 18th-century Venice shines more humanly in Goldoni's comedies, and its tenderness in the music of Vivaldi, than either does in the painting of the age. It does appear in the color of some of his painters. (Not all by any means—how thick and vulgar they can sometimes be!) But there in a sense it stops. There is an obstacle that prevented all these artists from breaking the form: The market did not allow it. And they did not really trouble to find a way around it. As a result, while 18th-century Venice produced some great painters none of them was a great creator because they all accepted the vital conventions of their time and rang the changes on them, sometimes originally or brilliantly, instead of reaching beyond them and deepening the perspectives of their age.

The exhibition at the Orangerie (composed mainly of works from the public and private collections in France) also includes an important display of 18th and 17th-century maps of Venice and its surroundings. It is placed under the aegis of the Comité Français pour la Sauvegarde de Venise (which with other similar committees in various countries is striving to save the city's monuments from shipwreck and collapse) and will last until Nov. 29.

Shostakovich Babi-Yar Symphony Draws Ovation in London Debut

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 24 (IHT).—The first London performance of Shostakovich's Symphony No. 13 ("Babi-Yar"), by the London Symphony Orchestra under André Previn at the Royal Festival Hall last night, attracted a packed house and ended with a fervent ovation.

What other symphonic composition of the past decade has had such a reception? Bernstein's "Mass," of course, but let's wait until it, like Shostakovich's setting of Yevtushenko's melancholy poems, is 10 years old.

What seemed so significant about this symphony and the warm performance and reception was not that the work itself may well be Shostakovich's masterpiece, or that Previn's reading of it, one of his own finest accomplishments. Far more significant for the observer of the contemporary musical scene was the fact that there should be such a welcome for a new work of enormous dimensions in which not a chord, a progression, a melody or a detail of instrumentation might not have been written in 1910.

Shostakovich, unlike Stravinsky, Schoenberg and Bartok, has never been an innovator, a progressive in the evolutionary sense; and so he has not been numbered with them by the critics as a giant of modern music. And his music has, to be sure, been blessed from time to time by episodes of conformability, hokum-laden fustian. But the success of a work like "Babi-Yar," not only well played, but also very well sung, in Russian, by John Shirley-Quirk and the Ambrosian Singers, might well suggest that in classical music things have not changed as much or as fast as the Schoenbergs and Weberns, the Cages and the Stockhausens and their critical spokesmen, would have us believe. It would seem more likely that the avant-garde has lost contact with the vanguard.

And the work itself would seem to offer proof that fine, even original, music can still be written for the traditional orchestra within the traditional tonal system. Composers might do well to consult their own audience once in a while.

'The Samaritan': A Disturbing Modern Morality Play

By John Walker

London Theater

LONDON, Sept. 24 (IHT).—Peter Terson's "The Samaritan" at the Shaw Theatre is a modern morality play, a celebration of the quiet (and even unattractive) virtues of modesty, act, and compassion. If that sounds dull, it isn't. The play is full of passion and wit. Mr. Terson wrote it in collaboration with an Anglican urate, Michael Butler, and the ponymous samaritan is just that—a professional counselor of the organization set up to aid those in suicidal distress. Yet Mr. Terson has written neither a documentary nor a propaganda tract but a complex and disturbing play.

Into the squalid London flat shared by samaritan Godfrey and Denny, a withdrawn and suicidal youth, comes Bob, a brash and swaggering Yorkshireman—the personality kid, Mr. Radiant, the liberace of Castelford—apparently full of the joys of living and appalled at the way the others do not respond to his bectic offers of friendship. There ensues a sort of battle over Denny. Bob offers dazzling

and fleshy temptations, while Godfrey at first refuses to become involved and then shifts the struggle to center on Bob himself.

Mr. Terson writes with enormous zest and energy. There is, for example, a long speech on the Yorkshire miners' love of animals, the way they breed and cherish mice and rabbits. Movingly delivered by Timothy Dalton, it goes far beyond its ostensible subject, becoming an evocation of another, more natural way of life, a glimpse of something rich and strange and paradisaical and beyond reach. What is remarkable about Mr. Terson is his wide-ranging tolerance that allows him to appreciate faults as well as virtues.

Thus, although Bob is finally revealed as a man unable to face reality, a poseur in desperate need of love, it is he who ends Denny's withdrawal from the world. While Godfrey's caring depends upon a stunted personal life.

The showy part of Bob is played with superb swaggering bravado by Timothy Dalton, and there are excellently judged performances by Richard Moore as Godfrey and David Cook as Denny. Ron Daniels directs.

The Trinidad-born writer Mustapha Matura's "As Time Goes By" at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs is a highly comic play of the misadventures of Ram (Stefan Kalipha), a

West Indian living in London who sets himself up as a swami and attempts to offer others help that he is ill-equipped to provide.

The play has the sort of obvious plotting that one finds in television situation comedy, and Mr. Matura tends to introduce new characters whenever the action begins to flag. But he has abundant wit and can create people who are both comic and credible.

Roland Rees directs with an emphasis on laughter, and Mr. Kalipha extracts the maximum amusement from the deafening and incompetent Ram.

There has been considerable controversy over the minor event of Desdemona appearing naked in the Mermaid Theatre's production of "Othello." The incident is hardly worth discussing, since the production is totally mediocre, with nothing to recommend it.

The Move to Put Contemporary Art on the Auction Block

By Soren Melikian

The Art Market

PARIS, Sept. 24 (IHT).—An exhibition of 106 paintings by Aimé Henry, a contemporary surrealist painter, on view through Sept. 30 at the office of auctioneer Claude Robert (5 Avenue d'Éyiau, near the Trocadero, in Paris). They will be auctioned at the Hôtel Drouot on Oct. 4.

While outsiders may see this pre-sale exhibition as a very sensible and normal procedure, it is nothing of the kind. It is, rather, a sign that the French saleroom, once a stronghold of conservatism, is changing. It is unusual for articles to be auctioned to be on public view for such a long time—two weeks.

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—prior to the sale. And, until very recently, selling contemporary art at auction would have seemed fantastic to most French auctioneers. Maitre Robert, who has become an ardent promoter of modern art in the saleroom, admits that the idea came to him gradually.

In 1967 he was asked to dispose of the works in Willem Van Hasselt's studio after the artist's death. Van Hasselt, a late impressionist, was almost unknown. To Maitre Robert's delight and surprise (he does not actually use this word), the sale was a success. Nobody really expected near-contemporary works to sell well—let alone paintings by someone whose name meant nothing to most collectors and dealers.

Thus it was that Maitre Robert made up his mind to hold regular sales of modern works. After Van Hasselt, came sales of art by Anders Ostrland and Henri Person.

Eye-Opener

The first Person auction was an eye-opener. All 100 lots sold and fetched far above their reserve prices. Several months later (Dec. 12, 1959), the prices for Person works were even higher. In May, "Matin sur le Port de Toulon" had established the record for a Person at 51,170 francs. In December, "La Bale

de Cassis," boosted the record to 88,780. The high prices were due to spontaneous public enthusiasm. Only a fifth of the people at the first auction were professionals and there had been even fewer of them at the later sale, held in the posh Palais Galliera.

Person's work would naturally appeal to a great number of people were they given a chance to see it. This, of course, is what an auction does: exposes an artist's work to a wide public. Person's manner is minimalist and reminiscent of Signac's. By 1969, works by the well-known painters in this style had become scarce and buyers were looking for substitutes. Person's work responded to this demand.

Maitre Robert suggests that the receptiveness of the saleroom public to modern art has two possible explanations. First, there are many unsophisticated buyers and young would-be collectors who shy away from art galleries, feeling more secure in the anonymity of the saleroom. They reason that, with a bit of luck, they may get a picture at a much lower price at auction than in a gallery.

The other possible explanation concerns the rich collectors at the top of the scale. At "studio sales" (ventes d'atelier), the collector is offered a wide range of the artist's work and, often, the very best. Nobody has forgotten the 1917 Degas sale, where a few lucky buyers picked up some of the best bargains in art history. Once one or two well-known people in the art world start bidding, the rest of the room reacts. Even experienced collectors and dealers get caught up in the excitement.

How will Aimé Henry fare on Oct. 4? His inspiration, unmistakably surreal, should help him. He was a pupil of Despland, Mallol's contemporary and rival.

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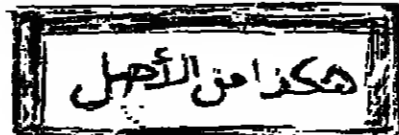
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VIENNA Galerie AKIADNE, Ruckstrasse 6, 82 68 St. Modern Austrian Art. Graphics.

MADRID Galeria Juana Merdo Spanish modern art. Collective show Villaverde 7. Tel. 223 1172 MADRID



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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly a page number or reference.

Carli Calls on Europe to Form Money Bloc

By H. Ench Heinemann
YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT). Governor of the Bank of Italy called yesterday for the formation of a European money bloc...

Carli Reduces Resignation Call

N. Sept. 24 (AP-DJ). Governor of the Bank of Italy said today he intends to resign from only a number of his duties...

Industrial Output Rises 6.8% in July

PARIS, Sept. 24 (Reuters). Index of industrial production in July rose 6.8 percent...

VW Names Profits Troubleshooter Room at the Top After 26 Years

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Sept. 24 (Reuters). Rudolf Leiding, who began as a mechanic at Volkswagen 26 years ago...



Rudolf Leiding

Mr. Leiding, 57, was formerly chairman of the supervisory board of VW's subsidiary, Audi-NSU Auto Union.

German Economy Cooling, But Price Gains Continue

BONN, Sept. 24 (Reuters). The West German economic slowdown is continuing, with industrial demand weaker and order books less full...

Pennsy Unit Reports \$246 Million '70 Loss

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (WP). The Pennsylvania Co. investment subsidiary of the Penn-Central Transportation Co. reported yesterday a net loss of \$246.15 million for 1970...

Major Firms In Insurance Investigation

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ). The Justice Department has subpoenaed records of more than eight major U.S. corporations as part of a grand jury investigation into Bermuda-based offshore insurance subsidiaries...

Early Wall St. Rally Fails, Prices Drop

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT). The latest "Nixon rally" lasted only a few hours on the New York Stock Exchange today...

Courts Approve ITT Agreement With Government

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ). International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. said today that courts had approved the terms of consent decrees which terminate the Justice Department's antitrust suits...

Urtain Up on Comic Opera of Monetary Crisis

By Hobart Rowen
WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (WP). Perhaps the most hopeful note to strike on the occasion of the 27th annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank...

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Japanese Competition
Volkswagen has problems with its overseas sales, especially in the United States...



Henry D. Rollet



Yves C. Lamarche

Company Reports

Table with 3 columns: Company Name, 1971 Revenue, 1970 Revenue. Includes Diamond International, Fairmont Foods, Grand Union.

Cars Start Rolling Off Second Soviet Line

Theodore Shabad
MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (NYT). Soviet Union has announced the start of production on the main assembly line of its second-line automobile plant...

Dealers Foresee 'Messy' Dollar Trade Continuing

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP-DJ). The dollar closed mixed across European foreign exchange markets today after a fairly hectic day's trading...

Around the world, we move families, not just furniture.

Advertisement for Allied Van Lines. Text: Call our Allied Van Lines Representative in: Brussels, Milan, Geneva, Rome, London, Zurich. Includes logo and contact info.

Advertisement for The Danforth Associates. Text: How to place your portfolio under investment management starting with as little as \$5,000. Includes contact info.

PUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST. NOTICE OF A TENDER FOR OFFERS. Text: Tender for offers is being launched by SATMACT for the supplying of...

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 8', 'O', 'P-Q', and 'N'.

Table of international stock markets, including Toronto Stocks, European Markets (Amsterdam, Milan, Dusseldorf, London, Zurich), and Mutual Funds. Includes sub-sections for 'Toronto Stocks', 'European Markets', 'Amsterdam', 'Milan', 'Dusseldorf', 'London', 'Zurich', and 'Mutual Funds'.

Table of International Funds, listing various investment funds and their performance metrics. Includes sub-sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'ADVERTISEMENT', and 'FIRST INVESTORS'.

Table of International Bonds Traded in Europe, listing various bond issues and their prices. Includes sub-sections for 'International Bonds Traded in Europe', 'Midday Indicated Prices', and 'Eurodollars'.

Table of Foreign Stock Indexes, listing various international stock indices and their values. Includes sub-sections for 'Foreign Stock Indexes', 'Eurodollars', and 'Tokyo Stock Market'.

Advertisement for Bank Wiedemann & Co. AG, featuring the text 'BANK WIEDEMANN & CO. AG' and 'KINDLY NOTE OUR NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER (01) 27 05 90'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'NEW LISTINGS' and 'STOCKS WITH DIVIDENDS'.

Table of international stock exchange trading, organized by country (e.g., Canada, Europe, Japan, Latin America, Middle East, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Europe, Japan, Latin America, Middle East, Africa, Asia, Australia, New Zealand, South America).

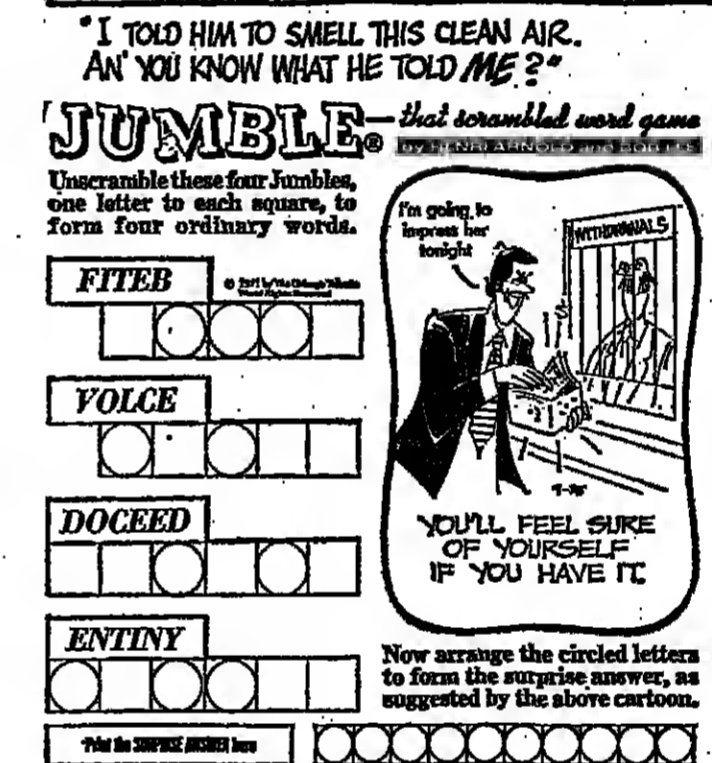
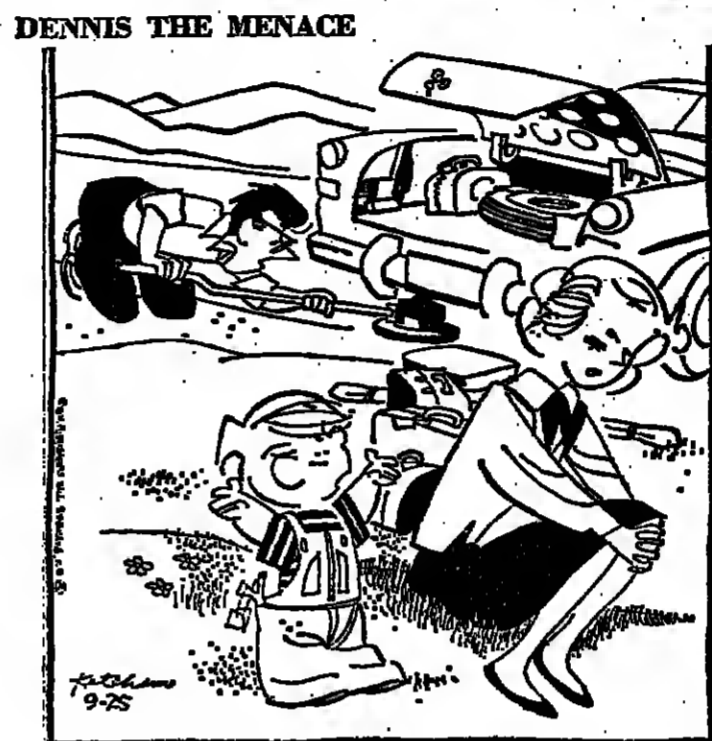
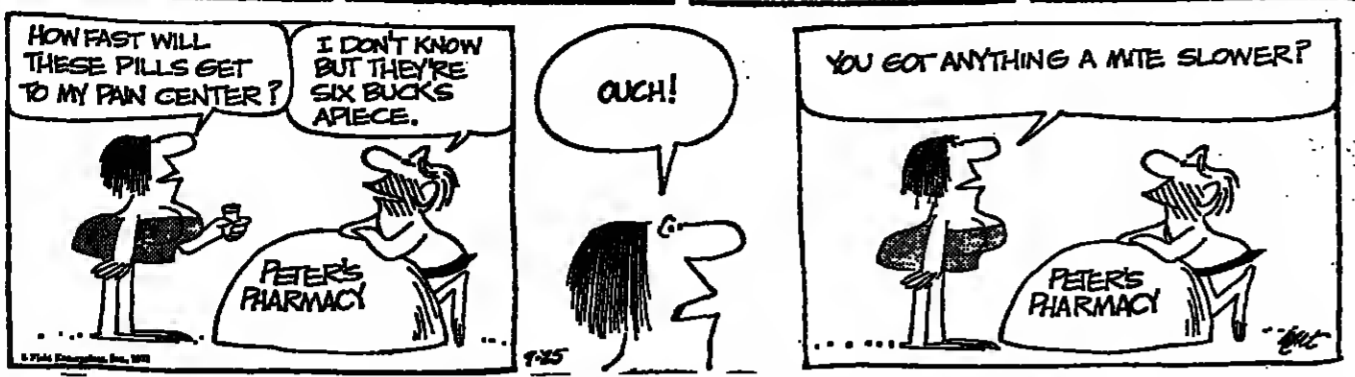
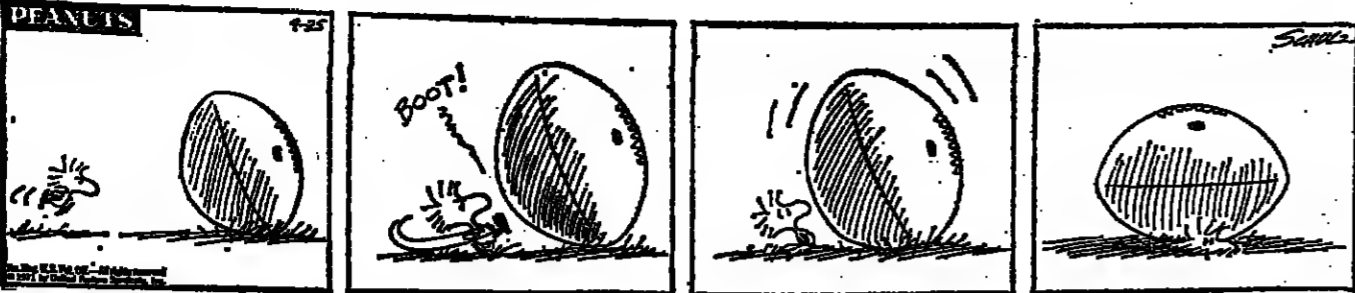
Advertisement for 'The Wolf Corporation' featuring a 'BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE' lottery with a top prize of over \$6,000,000. Includes contact information for J.B. Prokopp.

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PEANUTS
B.C.
EILABNER
BEETLEBAILEY
MISS PEACH
BUZ SAWYER
WIZARD of ID
REX MORGAN M.D.
POGD
RIP KIRBY



Jumble - that scrambled word game. Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Clues include 'Forth or rear', 'Day of prayer', 'Badger', 'Source of some cigars', etc.

Answers to last week's puzzle. Includes answers like 'GALORE', 'SCARATA', 'BIAZILL', 'GOLICACT', 'FRACUO', 'EUGENIE', etc.

BOOKS

WITHOUT MARX OR JESUS: The New American Revolution. By Jean-Francois Revel. Afterword by Ma. Translated from the French by J. F. Doubleday. 269 pp. \$6.95. Reviewed by Thomas Lask.

"WITHOUT Marx or Jesus" will please a variety of opinions. It ought to please all those who have been protesting the Indochina war in the streets or on campus, who have been fighting for right and justice for Negroes and Indians, who have changed by exhortation and example certain current life styles in the use of drugs, clothes, domestic relationships and obligations to the state. For they will learn from Jean-Francois Revel that they have launched the new American revolution and success is fully too. His book should also be welcomed by the multilateral Mr. Agnew, the silent majority and the hardest swinging labor leaders who will now be assured that the ongoing revolution they have been complaining about to deaf ears is really here—confirmed by a French leftist who would scarcely see eye to eye with them on anything else. And it will probably please a great many liberals who will be happy to learn that the chaos that swirled around them in the last 10 or 15 years really does have a pattern in it. Revel is a political and literary commentator, disillusioned with orthodox left-wing politics, with a horror of all autocracies, left or right, who has worked out a definition of revolution to suit his needs. He sees that definition made flesh in the United States. He takes on all the anti-Americanism current in French and European intellectual circles and refutes their charges with a deftness, a blithe, springy logic that is a delight to read. His rapier-like style should not blind anyone to the seriousness of his stand. It certainly won't disguise his great admiration for the American political process and the way it has been used. In fact, his admiration is so unrestrained that it makes one wonder why a revolution is necessary at all. Wouldn't it be better for everything to remain as it is? The obverse side of his praise for America is his castigation of the French. His criticism of De Gaulle is neat and unqualified. A tumbler and a failure in economic matters and a man resolutely facing the past in foreign affairs, Revel still can't get over the fact that after kicking out the general from office, the French voters went on to put his followers in his place. The left, he claims, is paralyzed at the thought of taking power. Confronted by past ideologies, it is scared witless that conditions and its practice will not conform to the textbook illustrations for talking over a government. Consequently the right, presiding socialist regimes around the world are a misbegotten, senseless, huge socialism, but so contagious, be superfluous, these years past she cannot pin. The third, if not the most developed, I have under my hand of left wing ineffectiveness, hamstringed by his allegiance. Political freedom economic freedom to follow. If it happens, he is against violence in it. In such a way any untoward state to the status quo protest marches indiscriminate ineffectiveness. His citations States include high income, lowest economy number of college the American search and let of libraries are published each the blacks have their rights, an environment of success of disse American police such a change led way. No, ism and imp strongly linked a small group packed the ventures of it. Only in America separated in accordance with their prudence of revolution is it belies the rest that the word ing for politics to be followed. Efficiency makes the standard ably high. Will sense in the where poverty for us to come. Mr. Lask is a The New York

6 Games to Go; Dodgers Idle

Wants Win and Lead by 3

Joseph Durso, Sept. 24 (UPI)—The San Francisco Giants defeated the Houston Astros last night and the Dodgers to three games...

second by taking a pitch to the foot with the bases loaded. And the Big Man gave the Giants the daylight they needed when the second-pitch Dodgers took the night off before heading into the final week of the race in the National League West.

Charlie Fox, that "He's swinging with one hand." But not this time, he wasn't. One inning later, the Giants scored again, thanks to McCovey's left foot. With one down, Perry and Ken Henderson singled and then Tito Fuentes curled a bouncing ball over the chemical carpet toward Denis Menke—who misplayed the ball for an error, leading the bases.

That put it up to Bobby Bonds, who had struck out twice with men on base. He won a reprieve when he hit a towering foul alongside home plate that dropped along side Menke and the catcher, Larry Howard. Then he fled out to right, too short to score Perry from third.

So with two down, that put it up to McCovey, who went to a 3-and-2 count. Then Wilson made a deeping curve inside that struck the 6-foot-4-inch left-hander on his long left foot, forcing in the run for a 2-0 lead.

In the home fifth, though, the lead was halved when John Mayberry drove a home run into McCovey country in the red seats in right.

That made it 2-1, but Perry retired the next 14 hitters to keep it there. And he did not even draw one warning from the plate umpire, Chris Pelecinidis, who often scrutinizes Perry to redemptively for spitting oaths that

the pitcher has designated him the "J. Edgar Hoover" of the umpire corps. When it was over, the Giants had taken the series, two games to one, after dropping the opener and seeing their lead fade to 1 1/2 games. They rebounded then on complete-game victories pitched by their two 33-year-old aces, Juan Marichal and Perry, neither of whom has won in the Astro-dome this season.

Winning two straight on the road was no small chance, either, because the Giants had a 23-29 traveling, won-lost record before winning here.

Willie Stargell hit a two-run homer to back the six-hit pitching of Nelson Briles and led Pittsburgh Pirates to a 5-0 victory over St. Louis. It was Stargell's 46th homer of the season.

White Sox 5, Angels 0. In the American League, rookie Lee Richard hit a three-run homer and Carlos May hit a solo homer in the fifth inning to propel Chicago to a 5-0 victory over California that brought Wilbur Wood his 31st pitching victory.

Angel Mangual walked with the bases loaded and two out in the ninth inning to give Oakland a 5-4 victory over Milwaukee.

Phillies Beat Cubs On Montez Homer. CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—Barry Lersch's five-hitter and a rookie's club-record-tying 29th home run by Willie Montez carried the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

New Name on Bucks' Roster Is Kareem Abdul Jabbar (Alcindor). MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Milwaukee Bucks have a new name on their roster at center—Kareem Abdul Jabbar.

The Bucks have not dropped Lee Alcindor, but Alcindor has dropped his name. Now he will be called by the name he received upon converting to the Islamic faith three years ago.

The Bucks have said Alcindor's new name is to become official. The towering center has been in court to change his name legally and an official decree is expected in October.

The name translates freely into "servant of Allah" and "Powerful." Kareem is the name by which he prefers to be addressed. Jabbar is his last name and will appear in the box scores.

"I can understand where there might be some problems, so what I would imagine they will do is parenthesize Lee Alcindor after Kareem Jabbar," Jabbar (Alcindor) said.

Monzon Favored to Keep Crown in Griffith Battle. BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Carlos Monzon and Emilio Griffith will fight tomorrow night here for the middleweight championship of the world.

Monzon, a 29-year-old Argentine and holder of the world title, and Griffith, 33, a native of the Virgin Islands, will tangle in their 15-round match in the Luna Park Sports Palace in downtown Buenos Aires.

Both fighters wrapped up their training within the last two days. Monzon completing his sparring yesterday and Griffith the day before.



MAKING A SPLASH—Gunter Sulitze of East Germany drives his bike through puddle during 1st of Man International Six Day motorcycle trials. West Germans held the lead yesterday, Czechoslovakia was in 2d place.

Falcons, Chargers Eye New Upsets

Rams, Raiders Face Pair of NFL Spoilers

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (UPI)—Can the Los Angeles Rams and the Oakland Raiders find that last magic that made the two clubs perennial powerhouses in their conferences of the National Football League?

The answer to that question has to do with the upstart Atlanta Falcons and the San Diego Chargers in two key West Coast clashes this Sunday.

The Rams, their defense depleted by former coach George Allen, who moved on to coach the Washington Redskins and took many Rams along with him, were shocked by the New Orleans Saints in their season opener last week, 24-20.

The Falcons, meanwhile, upset the San Francisco 49ers, 20-17, and are the surprise leaders of the Western Division of the National Football Conference along with the Saints.

However, Atlanta has never beaten the Rams in 10 tries and the oddsmakers think Los Angeles will make it 11 in a row. They've made the Rams 2 1/2-point favorites.

The Raiders, one of the premier teams in the American Football Conference, must bounce back after a humiliating defeat in the hands of the New England Patriots last week.

The Chargers had a much better time of it as they upset the Kansas City Chiefs, 21-14, and looked impressive doing it as quarterback John Had and running back Mike Garrett starred.

Last season these two Western Division foes played twice and only three points separated them. The first game ended in a tie and the Raiders won the second contest, 20-17, on a last-second field goal by George Blanda.

In other games this Sunday, Washington is three over the New York Giants, Dallas is 13 over Philadelphia, Minnesota is 13 over Chicago, San Francisco is 13 over New Orleans, Baltimore is five over Cleveland, Cincinnati is 6 1/2 over Pittsburgh, Miami is five over Buffalo, Detroit is 10 1/2 over New England, Green Bay is 2 1/2 over Denver, Kansas City is seven over Houston, and, on Monday night, St. Louis is 5 1/2 over the New York Jets.

OAKLAND (0-1-0) at SAN DIEGO (1-0-0)—This should be a good game. The Chargers were elated by a 23-17 second-half yardage edge over K.C., while the Raiders' talent was stunned by Jim Plunkett. Watch San Diego spread three wide receivers. Betting choice: Raiders by 3.

DALLAS (0-1-0) at PHILADELPHIA (0-1-0)—Rogers Staubach will start this one in the new Cowboy twin-quarterback policy. The Eagles' weak defense collapsed against the Bengals. Betting choice: Cowboys by 14.

ATLANTA (1-0-0) at LOS ANGELES (0-1-0)—The Rams are in trouble here with Roman Gabriel suddenly a shaky passer—11 for 33 last time. The Falcons have never beaten the Rams but their four rookie starters don't care. Betting choice: Rams by 3.

CHICAGO (1-0-0) at MINNESOTA (1-0-0)—Seven Steeler turnover errors gave deceptive opening victory to Bears, who still debate the quarterback assignment. Jack Concannon or Ken Nix, Lonnie Warwick, the Vikings' star middle linebacker, may not play. Betting choice: Vikings by 14.

SAN FRANCISCO (0-1-0) at NEW ORLEANS (1-0-0)—The rookie quarterback, Archie Manning, was the hero in the Saints victory over the Rams although he dropped seven times by pass rushers. Six other rookies start. The 49ers should be big winners. Betting choice: 49ers by 13.

DENVER (0-0-1) vs. GREEN BAY (0-1-0) at MILWAUKEE—Don Horn starts at quarterback for Broncos against former team. Rocker Scott Hunter will be back as QB starter. Betting choice: Packers by 3.

DETROIT (0-1-0) at NEW ENGLAND (1-0-0)—Steve Owens replaces Mel Parr as Lions' running back. Dennis Green returns for Patriots, who shuffle defensive backfield due to three injuries. Betting choice: Lions by 11.

MONDAY NIGHT. N.Y. JETS (0-1-0) at ST. LOUIS (0-1-0)—Both were disappointing last Sunday, especially at quarterback. Bo Beckwith is the likely starter for the Cardinals while Al Woodall tries again. Betting choice: Cardinals by 6.

Hunt's 64 Takes Wills Golf Lead. EDINBURGH, Sept. 24 (UPI)—Veteran British Ryder Cup star Bernard Hunt streaked clear of an international field with a record-breaking eight-under-par 64 today in the third round of the £10,000 Wills Open golf tournament.

College Football Preview

Purdue Will Test Irish; Vols Ready for Auburn

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (NYT)—Ed Marinaro opens his Heisman Trophy campaign, Tennessee tests Pat Sullivan's credentials and Notre Dame returns to Lafayette, Ind.

The first full weekend of the college football season arrives tomorrow and also finds Pittsburgh preparing for Oklahoma, Colorado at Ohio State and Oregon against Stanford in an early test of Pacific Eight Conference powers.

Marinaro, the heralded Cornell running back, leads Ivy League schools into their initial week of activity. Cornell is home against Colgate, and a strong performance by Marinaro could provide the kickoff to the Ivy's first Heisman recipient in 29 years.

Sullivan, the Auburn quarterback and last season's total-offense leader, faces a significant matchup with Tennessee and its corps of all-star linemen. Sullivan completed 15 of 16 passes for two touchdowns last week, but the Vols, helped by a home crowd, may be the most formidable opponent Auburn faces all year.

Auburn Remembers. If Auburn has faint recollections of its last trip to Knoxville—a 45-19 drubbing in 1969—Notre Dame is equally as skeptical about its game with Purdue in Lafayette.

Coach Ara Parseghian, who has had only one game in seven seasons at South Bend, has yet to beat the Boilermakers on the road. The last game there, 1969, wound up, 28-14. Other scores in Lafayette have been 28-21 and 28-21.

The Irish looked impressive in mauling Northwestern last week but still have not settled on one quarterback to replace Joe Theismann.

Ohio State coach Woody Hayes found a quarterback in Rex Kern's departure, and he turned out to be Don Lamb, a defensive back last year, who asked Hayes for a shot at quarterback during spring practice.

Colorado Toogher. Lamka scored four touchdowns in the Buckeyes' first victory over Iowa, but Colorado, an opening-conqueror of Louisiana State, should offer a more significant indication of whether Hayes has another band of super-sophomores.

Fitt also opened the season with a surprisingly strong showing in a 29-25 triumph over the University of California at Los Angeles. Now the Panthers have a better chance to reaffirm their comeback against Oklahoma, a 30-0 victor over Southern Methodist last week.

Besides Auburn-Tennessee and Oregon-Stanford, two other games in the West will be watched.

Reyson Nears Can-Am Crown. EDMONTON, Ontario, Sept. 24 (AP)—Peter Reyson gets into this Sunday's Can-Am road racing series event with the Can-Am title all but wrapped up, but at least 20 other top drivers are eyeing the rest of the \$75,000 in prize money.

The only player within striking distance of Reyson is teammate Dennis Galt of New Zealand, but it would be an unexpected combination of good luck for Hulme and bad luck for Reyson for Hulme to come out on top.

Reyson has 111 points and Hulme 80. The New Zealander would have to win at least two of the remaining three races to take the title—and even that could happen only if mechanical problems forced Reyson to drop out altogether.

Third place contender is Jo Siffert of Switzerland, who would still be one point short of a tie even if he won all three of the remaining races in the Can-Am series.

Miss Goolagony Dental. SYDNEY, Sept. 24 (AP)—Vic Edwards, Evonne Goolagony's coach, said his remarks about an offer to the Wimbledon tennis champion had been misinterpreted.

He agreed with American promoter Gladys Heldman that no offer of \$50,000 had been made to the Australian star.

"Talk of a \$30,000 offer to play in the United States is nonsense," said Edwards.

The last I heard of any U.S. offer was from Gladys Heldman in August. She said Evonne would be welcome to play in a four-tournament indoor series which would carry total prize money for all players of \$50,000. The most one player could earn would be \$20,000, by winning all four tournaments.

Res of National League Moving to Washington

By Shirley Povich. WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (UPI)—The National League of Professional Baseball Clubs has agreed to move its headquarters to Washington before the start of the 1972 season.

The move, which would be the first since the league's formation in 1902, was approved by the league's owners last night. The move would be the first since the league's formation in 1902.

Louisville, Ky., was the league's headquarters for 70 years. The move to Washington would be the first since the league's formation in 1902.

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Major League Standings

Table showing National League and American League standings for Eastern and Western Divisions. Columns include team name, wins, losses, and percentage.

Thursday's Line Scores

Table showing line scores for various baseball games on Thursday, including matchups like Yankees vs. Orioles and Red Sox vs. Yankees.

Breaks Foot

LAND, Sept. 24 (UPI)—A draft choice of the Cavaliers, Austin Carr, lost to the National Association club for the week, due to a tear in his right foot. Carr's foot last week during spring training at nearby Community College rebounding under the back-

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements including 'SITUATIONS WANTED', 'DOMESTIC SITUATIONS', and 'HELP WANTED' with various job and personal notices.

Art Buchwald

School Busing in Paris

WASHINGTON.—Many politicians talk about school busing, but it is doubtful that any of them have ever ridden on one under actual combat conditions. Only those who have been on a school bus mission know what busing is all about.

I once took a school bus ride from St-Germain-en-Laye to Paris years ago, and to this day whenever the climate gets damp, my wounds start to ache.

This is what happened. It seems that a group of American mothers who lived in the suburbs of Paris discovered there was no bus to take their children to the American school in town. So they went out and rented one, which would pick up the students in the morning and bring them home in the afternoon.

The first year they tried it without chaperones, and so many bus drivers quit that the bus company said they wouldn't rent them another bus unless an adult other than the bus driver accompanied the children.

At first the mothers tried to hire chaperones, but they couldn't take it, so finally it was decided a different way would be tried: bus each day trying to maintain some semblance of order. To give them a certain esprit de corps they called themselves the "Mother Riders of School Bus No. 5."

As a young newspaperman on the Paris Herald Tribune, I was always volunteering for dangerous assignments, and when the editor of the paper asked for someone to write a story about what it was like to ride an American school bus in Paris, I asked to go on the mission.

The "mother of the day" was a Mrs. Richard Edelstein, whose husband worked for Paramount Pictures. She had ridden No. 5

six times, which she told me was the equivalent of 60 bombing raids over Dusseldorf during World War II.

We picked up our charges, about 35 girls and boys, at 3:15 o'clock. The bus was fairly quiet when we first started off because most of the students thought I was a detective who had been hired by the parents to keep them in line. (This was a possibility because the school had gone through four bus drivers in five months, and the mothers had threatened to hire a detective after the last driver had slipped on a banana peel on the steps of the bus and broken his back.)

But when they found I was nothing more than a reporter, the wraps were off. The students in the back of the bus started hitting the students in front of them with their school books. They injured themselves by swinging their lunch boxes at the attackers' heads. Mrs. Edelstein went back to break it up, when a boy in the front produced a live frog, which she dropped down a 12-year-old girl's dress.

Her screams brought Mrs. Edelstein to the front of the bus, which gave the students in the middle a good opportunity to kick the ones sitting in front of them.

A firebomb for spitballs had been set up in the last row, which was targeted in on the bus driver, who like all French drivers, was harlequin through the narrow streets of Paris at 60 miles an hour.

Every 10 minutes the bus stopped to allow the bus driver to discharge some of the other riders, to throw orange peels at pedestrians.

Mrs. Edelstein walked up and down the bus, first threatening, then offering bribes of candy and finally making the driver stop until all her charges had quieted down.

Miraculously we had arrived at the end of the line with no serious casualties. The only one shaken by the trip, besides myself, was the bus driver.

Mrs. Edelstein, who eventually was voted "Mother Rider of the Year" with an oak leaf cluster, told me: "If you think this was bad, you should have ridden with me through the Bois de Boulogne last week."



Buchwald

MIAMI Sept. 24 (Reuters)—A baby boy was born 39,500 feet over Georgia yesterday aboard an Eastern Air Lines flight from Miami to Detroit. Mother and son were reported in good condition.

Sir Isaac Newton, the Mad Scientist

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (NYT)—It ever there was a mad scientist, it was Isaac Newton.

Scarcely out of college, this quarrelsome, vengeful, pompous yet brilliant scientist had already invented the calculus, made major advances in optics and laid the groundwork for the laws of dynamics and universal gravitation that made him immortal.

Yet later, at the height of his creative powers, he gave up science to run the Mint in London, where he spent the rest of his life chasing counterfeiters and dabbling in alchemy and mysticism. He died in 1727 at age 84, apparently a virgin.

These strange contradictions are partly at the root today of a major international revival in the study of the works and enigmatic personality of the man who revolutionized science by formulating a single mathematical law to explain the movements of the planets, the tides and the motion of objects on earth.

The core of this system is Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation. This holds that there exists between any two bodies an attraction that varies inversely with the square of the distance between them and directly with the product of their masses. The law made its discoverer into a man who is widely regarded today as the greatest scientist ever.

Such is the growth of Newton studies among historians of science, intellectual historians and scientists today that they call it an industry.

Edition of 'Principia'

If industry is the right word, then the chairman of the board is probably Prof. I. Bernard Cohen of Harvard, who will publish on Oct. 7 the first volume of his long-awaited new edition of Newton's great treatise, "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," or the "Principia," as it is commonly called.

To Prof. Cohen, it is not just the obvious impact of Newton's monumental scientific work that makes him so fascinating. "Newton was very far from what used to be considered the stereotype of the scientist," he said. "Newton was a queer guy. He devoted so much of his creative life to alchemy, theology and mystical philosophy that no one dares say let's edit all his papers."

"He left five million words of prose and of these I would say easily 50 percent are things that would seem abhorrent to any

"Such is the growth of Newton studies among historians of science, intellectual historians and scientists today that they call it an industry."

scientist who looks upon Newton as a father figure to remove. His life and personality allow us to understand in its most acute forms the problems that beset all scientists."

Prof. Cohen's book is just part of a rising worldwide flood of Newton literature. Next month the MIT Press will bring out "The Annus Mirabilis of Sir Isaac Newton," the proceedings of a major Newton symposium held at the University of Texas in 1966.

Among other recent works are "A Portrait of Isaac Newton," a controversial Freudian analysis of the scientist by Frank Manuel of New York University, and "Atoms and Powers," a study of Newton's impact on chemistry by Prof. Arnold Thackray of the University of Pennsylvania.

Foreign Scholarship

Moreover, the industry extends far beyond the English-speaking world. There are said to be two dozen or so Newtonian scholars each in Germany, France and the Soviet Union. Other important work has come out of Italy, Romania, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Egypt, India, Japan and even China.

With the rising impact of science and technology on everyday life, scholars are paying increasing attention to the roots of modern science and, not surprisingly, particular attention to the strange man who stands out as a giant in the world of physics.

At the same time, the historians have changed their approach. No longer content with flat chronologies of scientific developments, they now seek to understand the complex internal intellectual process by which individual scientists arrived at their conclusions. The father of this technique, called "conceptual analysis," was the late Alexandre Koyre of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton.

It was the problem of applying this method to the complex and voluminous writings of Newton that prompted Prof. Koyre to begin a collaboration with Prof. Cohen 15 years ago to produce an edition

PEOPLE: More Notes From the Far

The once preeminent U.S. aeronautics industry continues to lose luster, a victim of intimations of senescence of this legendary Good Old American Know-How. So, at any rate, concludes Col. Paul S. Deems, of Versailles, whose faith was severely shaken by the following item in Aviation Week and Space Technology, reprinted here in its entirety:

"Task of developing B-1 bomber windshield that will repel birds at speeds approaching Mach-1 will get under way this month with bird-impacting testing. North American Rockwell, prime contractor, is evaluating acrylic, epoxy and tempered glass laminates and polycarbonate materials for the windshield. Designing the USAF strategic bomber to penetrate hostile airspace at Mach-1 speeds at altitudes as low as 500 ft. dictated bird impact resistance getting test chickens up to speeds approaching Mach-1."

The hook review of "The Weak" comes from David Burns of Algiers, who never got past the first two lines. Plugged in Journalism Quarterly and published by Macmillan is "The Art of Editing," a 448-page 83.85 epic written by a couple of professors from Cornell and Northwestern, namely Floyd K. Baskette and Jack Z. Sissors.

"Re Dean Turner's 'Cream sandwich for in between snakes,'" writes Frances Janas of Turin. "Back in Oklahoma, you know, they do eat snakeburgers, served with melted milk in at least one Green Spoon in End as the Special: Shake, Rattle and Roll."

Inspired by a horrendous collection of "national humor" in these spaces last month, Terrence Temporal Tony Rhoades, of Wingsbach/Dutertausum, Germany, has plumbed the mores of Sicily and East Germany for a double-header, to wit:

"In the garden of a Palermo cafe, Tony approaches Angelo. 'Hey Angelo, do you like girls with crooked noses?' 'No, I don't like them kind of girls.' 'Hey Angelo, do you like girls with long black moustaches?' 'Nah, I don't like them kind of girls.' 'Hey Angelo, do you like girls with thin bowed legs?' 'Nah, I don't like them kind of girls.' 'So what for you messin' around with my wife?'"

• An East German economist

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